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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Grand Banquet at London in Honor of the Sultan.

Trial, Conviction and Sentence of Waterford Rioters.

Efforts to Obtain the Release of a Fenian General.

The Raft Nonpareil Spoken at Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Grand Banquet in Honor of the Sultan.

London, Thursday, July 18—Midnight.

A grand banquet was given at the Guildhall this evening, in honor of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. For this entertainment great preparations had been made, and it was in every way a success. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Highness Ismail Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, and all the principal members of the Government were present. Nearly three thousand guests sat down at the tables, which were stretched in parallel lines the whole length of the magnificent hall. The greater number of those present were men the most eminent in the nation for rank or reputation. The hall and the tables were gorgeously decorated, and the display of silver and gold plate was excessively rich and dazzling.

To-night a grand ball, given to the Belgian volunteers, who are on a vist to this country, is in progress at Agricultural Hall. Over fifteen thousand people are there.

It is expected that the Sultan, the Prince of Wales, and others of the Royal and distinguished party at Guildhall, will visit Agricultural Hall before the close of the festivities.

The English Naval Review in Honor of the Sultan of Turkey.

Southampton, Thursday, July 18—2 P. M.

It is estimated that the great naval review, which occurred yesterday off Spithead, in honor of the Sultan of Turkey, cost fifty thousand pounds sterling. One gunboat was driven ashore during the rain-storm which prevailed at the time, but beyond this no accident occurred. The rain also seriously interfered with the programme of the evolutions and the proposed illumination of the fleet in the evening.

The Little Raft Nonpareil.

Liverpool, Thursday, July 18—2 P. M.

The little raft *Nonpareil*, Capt. Mikes, which sailed from New-York on Tuesday, June 4, for Southampton and Havre, was, on Wednesday, the 10th of July, spoken at sea by a vessel which arrived here yesterday from New-York. The Captain of the little craft and his crew, Messrs. Miller and Lawson, were well and required no assistance. The little vessel looked like a speck on the ocean, and was gallantly sailing along.

IRELAND.

Conviction of Waterford Rioters.

Dublin, Thursday, July 18.

Six persons who took an active part in the Waterford riots, and were arrested by the Police, have been tried, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Efforts to Obtain the Release of the Fenian General Nagle.

London, Thursday, July 18.

Efforts are being made to obtain the release of Gen. Nagle, one of the party of Fenians who landed at Dungarvan, and were subsequently captured by the Irish guards. The American Government has been invoked by the friends of Gen. Nagle to use its influence with the British authorities to procure his discharge from custody.

DENMARK.

Adjournment of the Danish Parliament.

Copenhagen, Thursday, July 18.

The Danish Parliament has adjourned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

London, Thursday, July 18—Noon.

Consols for money, 94½.

Illinois Central Railway Shares	80¾
Erie Railway Shares	47
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22¾

London, Thursday, July 18—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94⅝.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	80¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares	22½

Erie Railway shares have declined ½ since noon, and are now quoted at 46½.

London, Thursday, July 18—5 P. M.

Consols for money, 94⅝.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	80¾
Erie Railway Shares	46½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £150,000.

Frankfort, Thursday, July 18—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅞.

Commercial.

Liverpool, Thursday, July 18—Noon.

Cotton firm—Estimated sales to-day 12,000 bales Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.

Breadstuffs—The Breadstuffs market is firmer, and Wheat has advanced 2d., the weather being unfavorable for the crops; sales of White California at 13s. 8d.; Corn, 36s. for New; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 4s.; Peas, 40s. 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 73s. 6d.; Beef 140s.; Lard, 48s. 6d.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 58s.

Produce—Pot Ashes, 31s.; Resin—Common, 7s.; and Fine, 12s.; Spirits Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum—Spirits, 9d., and Refined, 1s. 2½d.; Tallow, 44s.; Clover-seed, 41s.

London, Thursday, July 18—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £9 12s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 10s.; Whale Oil, £32; Sperm Oil, £110.

Antwerp, Thursday, July 18—Noon.

Petroleum, 40 francs for Standard White.

Liverpool, July 18—2 P. M.

Cotton firmer and more active. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Prices have advanced ⅛d., and Middling Uplands are now selling at 10⅛d., and Middling Orleans at 10⅝d.

No changes have occurred in the Breadstuffs, Provision or Produce markets since the noon report.

London, July 18—2 P. M.

Linseed Cakes have declined 2s. 6d., and the quotation now is £9 10s. Sperm Oil has advanced to £122. Other articles are without change in price.

Liverpool, Thursday, July 18—5 P. M.

Cotton closes firm. Sales to-day 15,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.

Breadstuffs tend upward. Corn, 36s. 6d. for new. Wheat, 13s. 8d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 40s. 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 73s. 6d. Beef, 140s. Lard, 48s. 6d. Bacon, 42s. 6d. Cheese, 57s.

Produce—Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin, common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. Petroleum, 9d. for Spirits, and 1s. 2½d. for Standard White. Tallow, 44s. Clover Seed, 41s.

London, Thursday, July 18—5 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £122.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

Southampton, July 18—Noon.

The Hamburg American steamship *Teutonia*, Capt. Bardua, which left New-York on the 6th inst., arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this morning. After landing the London mails and passengers, the *Teutonia* proceeded to Hamburg.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, July 18.

The House joint resolution authorizing a special examination for the admission of Maurice Rice Evans to the Naval Academy was taken up, on motion of Mr. Conkling, and passed.

MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a joint resolution authorizing the extension of the mail steamship service between the United States and China.

Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Roads.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Chandler called up the resolution offered by him some time since, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the execution of the Maximilian decree of October, 1865; how many Mexican soldiers and officers were executed under it, &c. It was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following joint resolution, expressive of the sense of the American people toward the Republic of Mexico:

> *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Congress of the United States, for and in behalf of the United States, hereby express to the republican patriots of the Republic of Mexico, their admiration for the long, persistent and heroic struggle of their people to maintain the integrity of their country and the republican form of its government and institutions, their congratulations for the signal triumph they have gained over foreign influence and domestic treachery; and their earnest hope that the victory will consolidate and strengthen the Republic, establish and confirm republican institutions, law and order, and a due regard for the rights of person and property; and that a humane and liberal policy toward the vanquished may crown the glory of their endurance, courage and valor.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Mr. Hendricks called up the bill to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes by the appointment of a commission, consisting of Gens. Sherman, Hancock, Augur, Harney, and Messrs. John B. Sanborn, William Bent, S. O. Beaumais and Kit Carson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to select reservations upon which to locate said tribes.

Mr. Ross offered an amendment authorizing the General of the army to accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding four thousand in number, from the States of Kansas and Nebraska and the Territories to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities, said volunteers to be placed on the same footing as to pay, subsistence, &c., as the regular troops.

Mr. Davis moved to strike out the General of the army, and insert the President in the first line of the amendment.

Mr. Howard hoped that this amendment would not be agreed to; the President had entirely neglected to give the least attention to the border difficulties; instead of attending to such matters, he and a portion of his Cabinet had been visiting Boston and Raleigh making political speeches.

Mr. Fessenden regarded the remarks of Mr. Howard as a reflection, though, perhaps, unintentional, upon the conduct of the Secretary of War. It could not be expected that the President would give his personal attention to such matters. He believed the Secretary of War had given all the attention that was necessary to this subject. In his judgment Congress was going a little too far in committing to the military matters which belonged properly to the War Department.

Mr. Howard disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the Secretary of War. He had no doubt that officer had done his whole duty; he had blamed the President and him alone.

Mr. Ross said without his amendment the bill would afford but little protection to the people of his section.

Mr. Davis modified his amendment so as to authorize the Secretary of War, under the authority of the President, to accept the troops.

As so modified it was accepted by Mr. Ross.

Mr. Cole regarded the amendment of Mr. Ross as inconsistent with the purpose of the bill, which was a peace measure, or professed to be such.

Mr. Ross said his amendment met the concurrence of Gens. Grant and Sherman. The difficulty was that the regular troops were not fitted for border warfare; it required men familiar with the Indians to know how to fight them effectually.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend by authorizing the acceptance of the required number of volunteers from any of the States or Territories. Agreed to.

Mr. Henderson opposed the amendment of Mr. Ross as amended; the first man to volunteer under it would be Col. Chivington, with his regiment. Col. Chivington had already cost the Government $50,000,000.

After further debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Morrill, Pomeroy, Ross and Thayer, Mr. Pomeroy moved to so amend the amendment of Mr. Ross that the volunteers shall not be called out until the Commissioners appointed under the bill shall do it to secure peace.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Ross, as then amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. Harlan moved to amend the first section by striking out the names of the Commissioners and inserting in lieu of them a provision authorizing the President to appoint a Commission, to consist of three officers of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier-General, the Chairman of the Indian Committee of each House, and the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, to negotiate with the Indians, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Howard moved an amendment requiring the Commissioners to report their proceedings to the President. Agreed to.

The bill was then taken out of Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate.

The amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Several additional amendments were offered and disagreed to.

Mr. Yates spoke in reply to the strictures of Mr. Morrill of Maine, upon Gen. Pope, in the debate of yesterday. Mr. Morrill had criticised Gen. Pope for recent comments on the Indian policy of the Government. Mr. Yates contended that Gen. Pope had committed no offence, and had said nothing that had not been said before in the Senate or that was not believed by the country.

Mr. Morrill said he arraigned Gen. Pope for saying that treaties were negotiated for the purpose of being disregarded by the United States, and for acting in accordance with the lawless spirit of the border.

The bill was then, at 3:40 P. M., passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Scofield, on leave, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the payment of $3,000,000 for cotton claims, under the decision of the Court of Claims.

Mr. Scofield said the claims could be examined by the proper Committee at the next session, and if found correct they could be paid under appropriation bills.

The resolution gave rise to some discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Holman, Butler, Dawes, Pruyn, Farnsworth, &c., and was adopted.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Speaker presented the report of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, took exception to some remarks in reference to West Virginia, which appeared in the *Globe* report of a speech of Mr. Van Trumpel, which speech he understood had not been delivered in the House. It spoke of West Virginia as a "mere political foundling, without a drop of constitutional blood in her veins—an illegitimate star in our political constellation, conceived in sin, and born in the iniquity of modern republicanism," &c. He (Hubbard) defended the birth and position of his State, instanced her loyalty during the war, and claimed that she was an honored star in our political constellation, born to loyalty and dedicated to freedom.

Mr. Van Trump disclaimed any intention of reflecting on the people of West Virginia; he had only discussed the political question as to the process of its organization.

SOUTHERN CHARITIES.

Mr. Kelley presented a communication addressed to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses by citizens of Decatur, Ala., presenting the thanks of the suffering poor of Northern Alabama for supplies furnished through Gen. Howard, and stating that the prospects for a crop were so flattering that they hoped to raise this year an abundance of everything, and to be able to dispense with further bounty.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Mr. McClurg, Chairman of the Committee on Southern Railroads, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee to proceed by sub-committees, and explained the necessity for it.

Mr. Brooks thought the House should put a check upon the expenditures of select committees. He would not, however, make any objection.

The resolution was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the circumstances under which such judgment was recovered, and whether the judgments of such Court should be subject to any other method of review than that now authorized by law. Adopted.

POLITICAL ETHNOLOGY.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Standing Committee of thirteen members, to be called the Committee on Political Ethnology, to take cognizance of all matters relating to the origin of the differences among the several races in America, and particularly to inquire whether the three great races of the country—the whites, the negroes, and the Democrats—[laughter], the specific differences, had descended from so many distinct political origens, and if so, whether that fact makes any difference in their respective rights and duties. [Laughter.]

Objection was made.

OHIO DISTRICT COURT.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing alternate sessions of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, to be held in Cleveland on the second Tuesday in July, and in Toledo on the second Tuesday in November. Read three times and passed.

COURT OF CLAIMS DECISION.

Mr. Holman offered a preamble and resolution reciting the facts connected with the purchase by Gen. Fremont, through Simon Stevens, of five thousand Hall's carbines; that they had been sold in June, 1861, at $3 50 each; that they had been purchased at $12 50 each by Gen. Fremont; and that by a recent judgment of the Court of Claims Simon Stevens was to receive $22 each.

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTY.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, a committee of three was authorized to confer with the Paymaster-General and the Second Auditor of the Treasury as to the propriety of transferring all claims arising under the Bounty Bill of last July from the Paymaster-General's office to the Second Auditor's office.

CHINA MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Ferry introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to extend and improve the mail steamer service to Japan and China, authorized by Act of Feb. 17, 1865, by establishing regular mail connections with other seaports in China and Japan; provided such extension be made without additional expense to the Government.

He explained that the object was to change the place of stopping at Japan from Yokohama to Osaca.

The joint resolution was passed.

TAX ON RAW COTTON.

Mr. Robinson asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution to remove the tax on raw cotton.

Messrs. Allison and Benjamin objected.

SYMPATHY FOR CANDIA.

Mr. Broomall of Illinois, offered a preamble and resolution, declaring that the people of the United States cannot look with indifference on the struggle of oppressed people, contending for human rights against absolute power, and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report what action of this Government will best manifest the sympathies of the American people for the heroic people of Candia and other communities, subjects of the Turkish Empire now in a sanguinary conflict with the Ottoman Government, and in what way consistently with its duties as a neutral and friendly power, the good offices of the Government may be most successfully interposed to secure for the people of Candia the blessings of peace and amelioration of their political condition. The preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously.

CIRCUIT COURT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Scofield asked leave to introduce a bill for the holding of a Circuit Court in Erie, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jenckes objected.

THE ASSASSINATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Butler asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on the Assassination of the President to conduct the investigation by sub-Committee, to sit at such places as may be convenient.

Mr. Brooks objected.

REVENUE FROM WHISKY.

Mr. Barnes asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for statistics about the revenue on whisky.

Mr. Butler objected.

INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. Schenck, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department.

It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GEN. SICKLES' EQUIPAGE.

Mr. Bingham sent to the Clerk's desk and had read, as an act of justice to a gallant officer, the following telegram received by himself to-day from Gen. Daniel E. Sickles:

> "Thanks for your handsome reply to Mr. Eldridge. You may relieve his anxiety with the consoling information that my equipage has not cost him or his friends anything; said equipage being the cherished gift of my colleagues of the Third Army Corps."

THE PHONETIC SYSTEM.

Mr. Noell introduced a concurrent resolution instructing the Commissioner of Education to report to Congress on the feasibility and expediency of introducing the Phonetic system of spelling into general use into the schools, and its adoption in general literature; to embody the main features of difference between the present system and the Phonetic system; and to embody such information as shall impart a general knowledge of the subject.

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

MEXICAN FILLIBUSTERS.

Mr. Logan asked leave to offer the resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Selye, reciting the general rumor that armed expeditions are being organized in this country against the Republic of Mexico, at variance with the wishes and feelings of all good citizens of the United States, and contrary to established public policy, and respectfully requesting the President to issue a proclamation requiring all proper officers of the United States to prevent such unlawful organizations being formed, and warning all persons who depart from the United States on such expeditions that they will forfeit all right to protection under the laws of the United States.

Mr. Robinson suggested the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Logan inquired whether that Committee had been or would be called together this session.

Mr. Robinson replied in the negative. He would not object to the resolution. The resolution was received and adopted.

PAYMENT OF JUDGMENT SUSPENDED.

Mr. Pile, on leave, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend payments of the judgment of the Court of Claims for $58,000 in favor of Simon Stevens, for the purchase of Hall's carbines, by order of Gen. Fremont, until further action.

Read three times and passed.

SOUTHERN SWAMP LANDS.

On motion of Mr. Julian, the Secretary of War was instructed to inform the House what quantity of swamp lands granted to the States lately in rebellion, remain undisposed of.

THE IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

Mr. Ross asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report and have printed the testimony taken in the impeachment case.

General objection was made on the Republican side.

MISSISSIPPI STATE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the proceedings of a meeting held in Choctaw County, Miss., protesting against the State Government there and against the payment of State and county taxes. The subject was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Speaker presented the correspondence called for yesterday between the Navy Department and Admiral Goldsborough. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution offered by Mr. Schenck yesterday, in reference to the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue sitting in New-York, was also presented by the Speaker.

The Secretary of the Treasury claims his authority to appoint the commission from the general tenor of the Internal Revenue law, and says he did so on account of the shameful violations of the law, especially in New-York, and that unless Congress disapprove of it, he will establish similar Boards in other cities.

The communication gave rise to a long discussion.

Mr. Schenck explained that he had offered the resolution because he had received letters, not from persons in the whisky business, but from persons connected with the Internal Revenue Service, criticising the establishment of the Board, expressing the belief that it was resulting in positive evil to the Government, and in aiding instead of preventing corruption.

Mr. Allison defended the action of the Treasury Department in appointing the Metropolitan Board. It had become notorious that, in the City of New-York, all sorts of corruption had been practiced by the officers of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury had therefore appointed this Board, consisting of an Assistant Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, the three United States District-Attorneys of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and the Assistant Treasurer of New-York. He did not believe that all these officers could be subsidized by the whisky people, and therefore the Secretary had acted wisely.

Mr. Schenck remarked that his objection was that the Board was an extra legal Commission with powers equal to those of the Commissioners of the Internal Revenue and those of the Secretary of the Treasury. He thought it a glowing instance of department legislation, and that the law-making power should be a little jealous of its privileges and rights and let the Secretary of the Treasury know that he does not make law, but must confine himself to the enforcement of law.

Mr. Robinson suggested the reference of the subject to a Select Committee.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, suggested its reference to the Select Committee on Retrenchment.

Both suggestions were subsequently withdrawn, and

Mr. Schenck moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Barnes sustained the action of the Secretary, and said that since the appointment of the Board whisky had gone up forty cents a gallon. He related instances of the frauds of distillers, and of the collusion of revenue officers, and mentioned the seizure three times of a lot of contraband whisky, and its being surrendered on payment to the officers seizing it of $1,200, $1,600 and $2,200. He believed the whisky manufactured this year would reach 200,000,000 gallons, twice as much as the consumption, in consequence of the facility of evading the Revenue Law.

Mr. Van Wyck also defended the action of the Secretary. The frauds upon the revenue were committed, not so much by distillers as by officers of the Government, who winked at these frauds and participated in them. He believed that no one out of Congress would object to the action of the Secretary except distillers and those who were trying to rob the Government. He hoped the House would stand by the Secretary and, therefore, he moved that the whole subject be laid on the table.

Mr. Schenck complained that the Secretary of the Treasury kept his "board of rascals" in office, and then appointed a committee to watch them. He (Mr. Schenck) sympathized as little with those rascalities as the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Van Wyck) did. He had been reliably informed that one of the District-Attorneys on the Board had introduced as subordinates his brother, his brother-in-law and his nephew, and that one of those relatives, from being excessively poor, had, in a few weeks, become a man of considerable means.

Mr. Butler read a section of the Internal Revenue, from which was derived the Secretary's power to organize the Board.

Mr. Ingersoll defended the action of the Secretary, and claimed that it was necessary for the protection of Western distillers. The City of Peoria, where there had been twenty distilleries in operation, paying the Government $200,000 a month, had not now a single distillery in operation, owing to the frauds of the New-York distillers. The City of New-York made more illicit whisky than all the rest of the United States put together. If the New-York frauds could be stopped, then the distillery business would revive in the West and the Treasury be supplied with a large amount of revenue. He hoped the House would take no action toward depriving the Secretary of the Treasury of the power which he was rightfully exercising.

Mr. Kelley asked Mr. Ingersoll what he thought of Mr. McCulloch's action in turning out of office men of experience and worth, and putting in their places men without experience and without moral or political convictions.

Mr. Ingersoll replied that he had no sympathy politically with the Secretary of the Treasury, but he had never seen any evidence of the Secretary's having connived or winked at any frauds.

Mr. Kelley wanted to know whether Mr. Ingersoll had ever heard of honest and experienced officers being put out of office and men of known bad character put in; if not, he was the only member of the House who did not know.

Mr. Ingersoll replied that he had never heard of the case presented. He had suffered some himself in the removal of officers in his district, but he did not believe the Secretary of the Treasury had anything to do with it. He believed the President had directed the removal of the Collector, but he had appointed another man whose character for integrity was beyond reproach.

Mr. Schenck asked Mr. Ingersoll what member of the Cabinet, except the Secretary of the Treasury, when serenaded to be smoked out, entirely indorsed the President in all his policy and demeaned himself so low as to make a dirty blackguard attack upon Congress.

Mr. Ingersoll replied that the gentleman had answered his own question ——

"Aye," broke in Mr. Kelley, "and who denounced the gentleman himself as a traitor." [Laughter.]

Mr. Ingersoll admitted, with a laugh, that he was one of the one hundred and ninety tinkers referred to.

Mr. Ross suggested the idea whether there was any rule to prevent members making blackguards of themselves on the floor. If so he would like it read.

Mr. Ingersoll thought there was no use in going back to look at some unpleasant expression in an impromptu speech. He did not indorse the speech in question, but he believed that the Secretary of the Treasury was honestly endeavoring to collect the revenue of the Government, and he asked Mr. Kelley whether he believed the Secretary to be dishonest because he had spoken of them as tinkers.

Mr. Kelley replied that the Secretary had so mismanaged his Department that the distillers in his (Kelley's) district did not pay the Government $10,000 a month. He believed they would give security to pay $100,000 a month if the leeches of the Revenue Department could be kept off of them.

Mr. Ingersoll retorted that the distillers of Peoria would pay a million of dollars if the leeches of Philadelphia could be kept from making illicit whisky.

Mr. Kelley inquired whether that was to be done by turning out honest and experienced officers and putting in men whom neither political party knew or would own.

Mr. Ingersoll did not approve of such things. He wanted no honest or capable man turned out of office.

Mr. Kelley said he had given the Secretary of the Treasury notice that the career which he was then entering would cost the Government fifty millions of dollars, and it had already cost the Government from sixty to eighty millions.

Mr. Ingersoll inquired what career he referred to.

Mr. Kelley replied that he referred to the career of turning out all the capable men in his department, and appointing men whom neither party would own, who had no political or moral principles, and who were ready to follow any flag that opened an avenue to plunder.

Mr. Ingersoll thought it lamentable that he could not defend the action of an officer differing from him in politics without being at once condemned as sympathizing with him politically. He had had too much of that, and was utterly disgusted with it.

Mr. Schenck, in closing the discussion, said it was the Secretary's own fault in having as his subordinates in New-York men whom he himself characterized as a set of rascals.

Mr. Ross invited Mr. Schenck to explain how they happened to be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Schenck replied that he did not know except that the Senate confirmed a great many rapscallions.

The question was taken on Mr. Van Wyck's motion to lay the whole subject on the table, and it was agreed to—68 to 37.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. The substitute repeals the word "white" wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charter or ordinances of Washington or Georgetown, operating as limitation on the right of any elector in the District to hold any office or to be selected and to serve as a juror, and makes it unlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce such limitation.

After some questioning and a brief explanation, the amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATORS.

The Speaker asked leave to present and have referred to the Reconstruction Committee a protest from one Senator and five Representatives of the Legislature of Arkansas, against their being prohibited by the military authorities to compel the attention of absent members.

Mr. Boyer objected to the reference, and the Speaker said he would present the protest to the Journal Clerk under the rule.

The House at 3:45 o'clock adjourned.

GEN. SANTA ANNA.

The Report of his Death Confirmed.

New-Orleans, Thursday, July 18.

Officers of the United States steamers *Yucca* and *Heroine*, from Tampico, confirm the report of the death of Santa Anna.

Gen. Pavon has about 700 men at Tampico, and Gomez and Canales had about 400, and were recruiting.

The Government relinquishes its claim against the steamer *Heroine*, seized at Tampico for fraudulent sales, but retains a lien for advances by the New-Orleans Consul and Collector Kellogg.

The *Heroine* has been turned over to the Naval Officer at this post.

Steamboat Explosion in Saginaw River—Death of Judge Conant.

Detroit, Mich., Thursday, July 18.

The tug *Johnson* exploded its boiler in the Saginaw River last night. Capt. Rafferty and three men were killed. The boat, which was a new one, is a total loss.

Lieut. Wm. S. Osborn fell from a scaffold at Adrian this morning, and died during the day.

Judge Conant, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Detroit, died last night, aged [illegible].

Discharge of an Alleged Murderer at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 18.

Thomas D. Sheridan, arrested some three weeks since, charged with the murder of George Carriff, after a protracted examination, was discharged from custody this afternoon. No evidence was produced on which he could be implicated.

The Connecticut Legislature.

Hartford, Conn., Thursday, July 18.

The State Senate to-day confirmed the action of the House on the bill for an air line drawbridge at Middletown, by rejecting it by a vote of 9 to 8—four Senators not voting. The Senate also repealed the poll tax by a vote of 10 to 8.

In the House, a resolution submitting to the people an amendment striking out the word "white" from the Constitution, passed to-day by a vote of 109 to 80.

THE WEST INDIES.

Affairs in Havana—The Capital of the Spanish Bank to be Increased—The Health of the Island—All Discussion of Mexican Affairs to be Prohibited—Banquet in Celebration of the Execution of Maximilian—The Right of Reunion.

Havana, Friday, July 12, 1867.

A meeting was convened at the Spanish Bank to propose to the stockholders the expediency of increasing its capital to $8,000,000, by opening a scrip book to the number of 2,000 shares, and augmenting the sinking fund in proportion. Four series will be issued. A dividend of nine per cent. upon the capital is declared, payable on and after the 8th inst. The Bank of Cardenas declares also a dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst.

Our Civil Governor has issued a proclamation regulating slaughter-houses, &c., in view of the sickly season.

The Collector of Customs has granted this month respite to our merchants, in order that they may prepare themselves and effect their entries according to the new regulations.

The *Diario* is still moralizing, and threatening all sorts of evil to the Mexican Republic. The *Prensa* is somewhat moderate in its daily remarks. The other two remaining journals keep a wise silence, especially the *Siglo*, which would rather pour out its strong sympathies for Liberals and tender to them its approval.

About thirty free negroes, of both sexes, left here for St. Thomas by the British steamer *Solent*, on their way to Liberia. Quite a large crowd of their colored friends gathered on the wharf to see them off and bid them God speed.

Some ultra-Radical Cubans this week celebrated the event of Maximilian's execution with a dinner given to a few select friends. Toasts to the Monroe Doctrine were drunk.

The murderer Posado *alias* Lago, lately brought from Spain for trial, died in jail on the morning of the 9th, from congestion of the brain, after having made a clean breast of it and confessed his crime.

Quite an exciting chase after harbor thieves took place here. The American brig *William Roberts* had been entered, and all the Captain's papers and clothing stolen. The Captain fired at the retreating thieves. At the same moment a Spanish ship was entered close by the American bark *Amanda Guion*. The thieves escaped.

A short supplementary tariff bill was published in the *Gaceta* of the 10th. Three articles are cited, among which the only one of importance is relative to raw cotton, which must pay $22 72 per 100 kilograms.

A peremptory call is also inserted to warn all debters to the Treasury to settle their accounts without delay, otherwise legal proceedings will be commenced against the parties failing to comply.

Police Superintendent Quiros made a descent on a respectable house outside the walls one evening last week, and surprised a party of Cubans congregated thereat who were about holding a meeting of a literary character to discuss the merits of an Ode to America, composed some time since by one of our poets, the local editor of the *Siglo*, C. Delmonte. It seems that the true nature of the affair escaped the scent of Quiros, who, being unable to find out whether the meeting had a President, or was otherwise regularly organized, withdrew after reading an act forbidding such gatherings on any pretence whatever.

It is understood that the Government will forbid all newspaper discussion on Mexican affairs, and even individual conversations will be put a stop to.

We have Mr. D. Boureau, late Imperial Commissary of the fallen City of Vera Cruz, and Gen. Herran, sojourning here. They arrived from New-Orleans in the American steamer *Raleigh*. On the 10th Mr. J. Vellebos, ex-editor of the Vera Cruz *Eco*, under Juarez's rule, lately arrived here from Sisal and left for Vera Cruz on the Spanish steamer *Cuidad Condad*.

The Spanish war-steamer *Francisco de Asis* has received orders from the Admiral to get ready for sea and proceed to Vera Cruz forthwith. The Spanish steamer *Juan de Ulloa* is already there. Whether they intend to make some demonstration against Juarez remains to be seen. Their probable object is to enable the latter to depart and land here the many refugees who have found shelter on board.

Many cases of sickness are reported among our shipping, mainly from yellow fever, though few deaths have occurred.

The internal postal services throughout the island are very much neglected by this Government. Payments are overdue to many of the contractors, who are greatly dissatisfied, and ready to protest and give up their contracts.

Everything is ready for the Florida Cable. The telegraph station is finished; the operators are appointed, the side posts put, and the wires are being placed this morning for the air line from the landing place to the Palace. The tariff of charges has been published. It is a provisional one, however, and it is to be hoped that the plan of counting all the letters of messages and dividing the total by five to compute the number of words to charge by will be altered.

One of our smart traders, upon reading the new tariff, where opium is set down as paying only $4 a quintal, instead of the same amount per pound as formerly, decided to order quite a heavy invoice of this drug for speculation; but, alas! his joyful anticipations were soon brought to grief; when making the entry of the packages he was cooly informed by the Collector that he must pay according to the old way. This resulted in a protest and an endless litigation.

The Mexican steamer *Tabasco* arrived yesterday from Mobile. She brings no freight, and very few passengers—among them the Spanish Consul of that city. I had an opportunity of talking with the Captain, and asked what they intended to do with Maximilian's remains—whether to deliver them or not? He very soberly informed me that "Juarez meant to have a monument erected on the spot of the execution."

The Havana Railroad Company and the Havana Bay Railroad will soon consolidate, when they will remove the buildings of the former company from the midst of the city.

The Spanish brig *San Antonio* is taking in a cargo of dry goods for Key West.

The Havana sugar market has been less active during the week, although holders have remained firm in their pretensions. The last sales were made on the basis of 8⅛s.@8⅜s. for Dutch standard No. 12s.

Freights have improved to $9¾ ₩ hhd. on sugar and $5 on 110 gallons molasses for North Hatteras.

Affairs in Hayti—Gen. Salnave Elected President of the Republic.

Havana, Friday, July 12.

Advices from Hayti are received here *via* Jamaica.

An election for President was held on the 14th of June, which resulted in the choice, by great unanimity, of Gen. Salnave for a term of four years from the 1st of May last, his term ending in 1871. This is one of the reforms of the new Constitution.

The country was quiet.

The Wreck of the "Susanna Temple."

Matanzas, Sunday, July 7.

The British brig *Susanna Temple*, Capt. McKay, in ballast from Havana, bound to Caibarien, to load sugar, on the night of the 6th, while but a few miles from this city, struck on the breakers, and became a total loss. The Captain, his wife, two children and the crew were safely landed here. The Captain and his family are quite sick in consequence of the hardships experienced.

Affairs in Jamaica—The Coolie Trade Reviving—Search for an Absconding Bank Cashier—Rumored Departure of Senator Doolittle from Mauricio for Denmark on an Important Mission.

Havana, Friday, July 12.

By the schooner *Florence*, from Jamaica July 1, which has arrived at St. Jago, the following items are obtained:

A coolie ship from Calcutta arrived on the 24th ult., bringing 483 coolies. Another vessel with coolies was daily expected.

The British steam gunboat *Constance* started on a cruise on the 26th ult.

Mr. Wilson, cashier of the Savings Bank, who absconded after having embezzled £8,000 of that institution, was thought to be still on the island, and a diligent search was being made to arrest him.

Financial affairs at Jamaica had not improved, and failures are on the increase with heavy liabilities. The health of the island was pretty good, and but few cases of fever are reported.

An invention to elaborate sugar on a new principle was much talked of, and some samples had been sent to London. It may create a revolution in the process of sugar making.

Advices from Mauricio state that an ounce of quinine there is worth $27.

The St. Thomas *Tidende* publishes a correspondence announcing that Senator Doolittle, of the United States, had gone to Denmark to treat for the purchase of the island for his Government.

THE GERMAN SAENGERFEST.

The Grand Concert and Award of Prizes—Open-air Picnic of the Singers—Songs and Speeches the Order of the Day—Closing Scenes of the Tenth Annual Fest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

An immense crowd thronged the spacious hall of the Academy of Music last night when the prize-concert took place, and every available seat and standing-point was occupied by appreciative listeners. Although the decision of the judges has now been rendered, a glance at the programme of the test-concert will be found interesting.

The first piece on the bills was finely sung by the Colonia, of New-York, who were the recipients of hearty applause. "A Sunday on the Rhine," by the Aurora, of Egg Harbor City, came next, but the piece was altogether too difficult for the members of the Society, which was only organized a short time since, under the leadership of Prof. Wolsieffer, the pioneer and founder of German singing societies in the United States. The Professor always chooses compositions to the rendering of which the powers of amateur singers are inadequate, and hence the failure. The Eintracht, of Newark, then sang Mendelssohn's "Wanderer," and their execution of the piece showed good schooling. The performance of such a difficult piece by so small a number of vocalists was in itself very creditable to the leader and members. The expectation of a rare treat next held everybody in suspense. The audience was not disappointed. Although the Baltimore Liederkranz only obtained the fifth prize, it must be conceded that they deserved all of them, if the excellence of individual voices were taken into consideration. Their solos and the first quartet were the best amateur performances ever heard, and were by many considered the feature of the evening. The giant of clubs, both in numbers, individual excellence and fame abroad, has already carried off a number of prizes in previous contests. The celebrated Liederkranz, of New-York, sang Marsheras' well-known composition, "Wie Kama Liebe," and at the close they were cheered by the audience, whose enthusiasm had already become aroused by the previous efforts of the singers from Baltimore. Every one prophesied that the first prize would be carried off by one of these two clubs, the result proving that the opinion thus expressed was correct. The Mozart Verein then sang "Pantinzelle," which, however, does not seem to be a composition intended to show the schooling or the ability of the singers. The secession of about twenty members, too, had considerably weakened the Society. The piece selected was, nevertheless, sung with great feeling and accuracy. Next came the "Harfensang," by the Beethoven Maennerchor, of New-York, which had the advantage of shortness combined with the disadvantage of belonging to a class of music not appreciated by the general public. The director of the Beethoven Maennerchor seems to be a very energetic and painstaking artist.

The Buffalo Saengerbund followed with Abt's "Waldabendshein," which they executed with most exquisite taste; a baritone sang the solo passages in a manner worthy of any professional. The "Students' Night Song" was next given by the Harmonia, of New-York, which numbers a great many young men in its ranks. The lively melody of the "Night Song" was in decided contrast to the previous compositions. The Brooklyn Saengerbund subsequently sang "Come in the Stilly Night," the piano passages being very finely rendered.

Another Baltimore Club, the Germania, next claimed a share of applause and something more substantial—if that was to be obtained. This Club, like the Maennerchor, has a very fine quartet, and the piece chosen, the "Heimath," by Abt, pleased everybody. They were disappointed in not receiving a prize, but can console themselves with the reflection that public estimation assigns them to the same rank as their more fortunate competitors. Another of the favored Clubs, the Quartet, of Hoboken, then sang a chorus; their execution was deserving of all praise. The Teutonia, of New-York, sang "Ossian" in a creditable manner, and the entertainment concluded with a performance by the Saengerfest, of New-York, whose singing was a pleasant finale to the Prize Concert. There seems to have been committed a great mistake in the selection of pieces by some of the societies, the compositions being generally calculated to suit the German taste for the sublime or sentimental only, and anything like lighter or more pleasing music, better suited to the general taste, being set aside. The grand parade took place between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. Over 300 carriages were in the procession, and over one hundred singing societies represented. The *cortège* occupied an hour in passing a given point. The streets were lined with spectators, and great enthusiasm prevailed. An enthusiastic German undertaker, dwelling in Fifteenth-street, actually had erected an arch over his door with the word "Willkommen" inscribed in the centre. The intention may have been good, but the invitation was too suggestive for general acceptance.

About 200 banners and flags were carried in the procession, and the effect was very fine. The Turners were out *en masse*, and brought up the rear. When the procession reached Engel & Wolf's farm every society proceeded to its allotted position, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was computed that 40,000 persons were on the grounds. Bands of music played at intervals, and the clubs sang song after song in their respective camping places. There were pretty girls enough present to supply all the useless bachelors in the Quaker City and vicinity with wives.

Later the booming of the guns announced that the distribution of prizes was about to take place. An immense crowd thronged the judges' stand, and the result caused many a bearded Teuton to shout for joy. The first prize was awarded to the New-York Liederkranz; the second to the Hoboken Quartet Club; the third to the Teutonia Maennerchor from New-York; the fourth to the New-York Quartet Club, and the fifth to the Baltimore Liederkranz. The prizes were immediately carried off in triumph by the different clubs, and a speech was subsequently delivered by Mr. Chas. Buckwalter. These proceedings brought the Saengerfest of 1867 to a close, and by to-morrow evening all the stranger clubs will have left the city. The occasion has been one of uninterrupted pleasure. Such reunions tend greatly to cultivate the taste of the people, while they strengthen the bonds uniting the Germans in all parts of the Union, and keep alive the recollections of Fatherland.

QUASIMODO.

Burning of a Steamer at Mobile—Registration.

Mobile, Thursday, July 18.

The river steamer *Flint* was burned at her wharf this morning. The loss is $8,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Registration in this city closed yesterday. The total number of persons registered is 3,849 whites and 3,866 blacks.

The European and North American Railway.

Bangor, Thursday, July 18.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the European and North American Railway took place to-day in this city. The following Directors were chosen:

G. K. Jewett, Bangor; John A. Poor, Portland; Samuel H. Dale, Samuel F. Hersey, and Arad Thompson, Bangor; G. Mayo, Orono; Charles J. Gillman, Brunswick; Eben G. Poor, Danvers, Mass., and Jas. W. Emery, Boston.

One hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars have been paid in, and sixty-five thousand expended on this end of the line. The work is to be still more vigorously pushed on both ends of the line. The road will probably be completed from Bangor to Lincoln the present season.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Haven, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The exercises of the week have passed off very pleasantly and successfully. The weather has been most propitious. Old Sol has kindly veiled his ruddy countenance for the greater part of the time, and thus saved us from that terrible roasting which is the ordinary accompaniment of Fourth of July and Commencement occasions. Last evening was the time for that feast of reason which the ancient and honorable Phi Beta Kappa Society annually gives. A large audience assembled at the North Church to listen to the oration and poem, but the poet failed to make his appearance, and that part of the programme was therefore dispensed with. The orator was Hon. O. S. Ferry. He took for his subject "The Obligation of Society to be Just." After showing that the old forms of civilization were all founded on injustice, and that the modern European Governments were full of the same evil, he claimed that our own nation was founded upon the true basis, and that recent events were rapidly and irresistibly leading us to the realization of the true ideal. His closing remarks were especially impressive and eloquent.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the presentation of the silver cup to the class boy of '64, witnessed a novel and interesting ceremony. The class assembled at Smith's Hall, and at 11:30 P. M. the boy, accompanied by the happy father and mother, made their appearance. After singing "Gaudeamus," the President of the evening, Mr. Moseley Williams, made a few happy remarks. The first cup song was then sung, and Mr. Whitney then made the presentation speech. It was exceedingly witty, abounding in capital hits, which brought down the house. We fear his profound exposition of the two great philosophical laws on which the institution of the Silver Cup is founded was hardly understood by the brilliant assemblage of fair ones who graced the occasion, but the less interesting, though more learned, portion of the audience will no doubt long treasure up his words of wisdom. Undergraduates, especially, of whom a number were present, cannot fail to lay them up in their hearts. The boy behaved like a true son of Yale, and was beside himself with delight on receiving the cup, which was a beautiful piece of workmanship. The happy father, Rev. Walton Battershall, replied to Mr. Whitney in a beautiful speech. He alluded very feelingly to the honors which the class had bestowed upon him, he having been the class poet, and promised to bring the boy up a true son of Yale. After singing the second song, the President very neatly dismissed the audience, requesting them to escort the boy home, as it was important that he should go to bed early. The class of '64 have had a shadow cast over the joy of their first reunion by the death of their classmate, Albert Smith Wurts. The sad news was received yesterday morning, and for them it has thrown a sadness, such as classmates only can feel, over the joys of their meeting.

To-day the festivities of the week culminate in the commencement proper. The class assembled at 8:30 this morning at the President's lecture-room, and went in procession to the Centre Church. On this day the old institution puts on her robes of dignity. On the stage was assembled an imposing array. The Corporation, with Gov. English as its chief representative, and the Faculty, with the President arrayed in the scholar's robe.

The music, under the direction of Dr. Stoekel, deserves especial notice, both for the choiceness of the selections and the manner in which they were rendered.

Those who understood the Latin salutatory speak highly of it. It was certainly well delivered. At noon the Commencement dinner took place. Refreshing, indeed, it proved to the hungry alumni, wearied with the morning's exercises.

Of the speeches we would notice those of Messrs. Terrill, Collins, Porter, Flanders, and, in fact, we hardly know where to stop when so many were good. The valedictory was able, and eloquent, and sustained the already high reputation of Mr. Taft.

But now the curtain has fallen. The class of '67 have received their sheepskins, and are turned loose upon the world. May success attend them.

Y.

Degrees Conferred at Yale College.

New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, July 18.

The following honorary degrees were conferred by Yale yesterday: LL.D. upon A. R. Rangabe, Minister of Greece; Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War; and Judge Alphonso Taft, of the Class of 1833, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Dr. Abraham H. Robinson, of the class of 1835, President of the New-Hampshire Medical Society. The degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. Eph. Whittaker, Southold, L. I.; Robert J. L. Austin, New-York City; Roswell S. Burrows, Albion, N. Y., formerly of the class of 1822; Charles Ely, New-York City, formerly of the class of 1825. The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on James G. Bartlett, Hartford, Conn.

The following appointments were made in the Medical Department: Dr. George F. Barker, chosen Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology, and Dr. Moses C. White, Professor of Pathology and Microscopy, and the chair of Anatomy was changed to that of General and Special Anatomy.

Dartmouth College Commencement.

Hanover, N. H., Thursday, July 18.

The commencement exercises at Dartmouth College took place to-day. The attendance was large, including Gov. Harriman, who received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Hon. John Wentworth, of Illinois; Prof. Dix J. Crosby, of Hanover; Prof. Dennis H. Mahan, of West Point, and Hon. Timothy Farrar, of Roxbury, Mass. That of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Wm. H. Lord, of Montpelier, Vt.; Rev. Alvan Tobey, of Durham, and Rev. George W. Gardner, of Charlestown, Mass.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

City Officials of Philadelphia on a Visit to Toronto.

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, July 18.

A joint committee of Common and Select Councils of the City of Philadelphia arrived here last night, and were heartily welcomed by the citizens.

The party, twenty-seven in number, visit Canada for the purpose of obtaining information regarding Canadian trade and commerce, banking and customs, and governmental system, general and municipal. They start for Montreal this afternoon.

The left wing of the Seventeenth Regiment leaves here for Brantford to-day.

Removal of the Wichitaw Indians—Cholera at Fort Harker.

Lawrence, Kansas, Wednesday, July 17.

Great indignation is expressed by the loyal people here at the supposition that Col. Northam, the Superintendent of the Southern Indians, is about to award the contract for the removal of the Wichitaw Indians to "straw bidders," represented by a Mr. Rector, who was a Brigadier-General in the rebel service. His bonds have not been approved by the United States District Attorney, and protests and affidavits have been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior asking for a new letting of the contract. It is charged that the agent of the Wichitaw Indians and the Superintendent are in a ring of speculators.

Eleven deaths from cholera occurred at Fort Harker on Monday. Among the victims was Mrs. Sternburg, wife of the post surgeon.

Repealing of a License Law in Kansas.

Leavenworth, Ks., Thursday, July 18.

An ordinance imposing a fifty dollar license upon mercantile agents of Eastern houses before they can sell goods here by sample, which has for a long time virtually prohibited competition with a few large local establishments, has been repealed by the City Council.

Fire in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Thursday, July 18.

A fire broke out this morning in a six-story building on Walnut-street, owned by Mr. Strait, and occupied as a paper warehouse, bookbindery and printing office, damaging the builing and contents to the extent of $30,000; insurance, $18,000.

Arrival at Helena of Gov. Smith, of Montana.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 18.

Montana papers announce the arrival of Gov. Smith and family at Helena, and also Col. Meredith, the Surveyor-General of the Territory.

ON DIAMONDS.

Translated for the Times from the Journal des Debats.

A small brick building, lighted by large windows and topped with a high chimney, stands in the garden reserved for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and represents, on a small scale, the factory owned by M. Coster, in Amsterdam, on the banks of the Amstel, and tenanted daily by 450 workmen. This factory is the largest diamond-cutting establishment in the world. The branch of industry giving employment to diamond-cutters is a peculiar one, and seems to have been naturalized in Holland. The gems reach the Netherlands in the rough—glitterless and almost opaque—and are subsequently exported as transparent as a dewdrop, cut into numberless facets, and glistening and dazzling to look upon. The Kohinoor and the Star of the South—two trifles worth thirty millions of francs—were cut by M. Coster's workmen.

Everyone knows the real nature of the diamond, which is pure carbonic gas in a solid state. Besides its extreme density, clearness and refracting properties, it shares as the natural crystals a property that rarely deceives, that of coldness. An experiment can easily be made by *tasting* first a piece of straw and then a diamond; by the cold feeling produced upon the tongue the real diamond can be readily distinguished from the valueless pebble. A few years since a young Parisian jeweler was sojourning in Wallachia. He had in his possession several expensive gems, and, among others, an emerald of unusual size. The Jewish merchants, who, on the banks of the Danube, as well as throughout Europe, deal in precious stones, waited upon him to examine his wares. The emerald was greatly admired; but one of the jewelers, a cunning old tradesman, who, (aware of what he himself was capable of, had very little confidence in others,) while handling it, expressed the belief that it might be the work of the hands of man. Wishing to test the genuineness of the article he placed it in his mouth, when the young jeweler seized him by the throat and threatened to throttle him if he attempted to swallow it. The Jews of Wallachia wear no cravats, and the Frenchman was holding the unfortunate *connoisseur* with an iron grip. The incredulous purchaser soon restored the emerald to its owner, and then explained to him the process to which he wished to submit it. The explanation quieted the Parisian lapidary at once, and thenceforward he determined to taste all precious stones the appearance of which was doubtful.

Such a test need not be applied within the limits of the diamond-cutting establishment at the Exposition, for the gems on exhibition are all of the first water. M. Coster has gathered together different specimens of diamantiferous earth, and his workmen perform, in the presence of crowds of visitors, all the operations incidental to diamond-cutting. The larger portion of diamonds now brought to light are obtained from Brazil. One can examine in cleverly-contrived show-cases, the different elements composing *la cascalho*, that is to say, the kind of soil in which diamonds are usually found. Diamantiferous earth is generally a conglomeration of quartz, platina, nugget gold, flint, iron, jasper and diorites, mingled together and forming an almost solid mass. A fragment of diamatiferous earth might be mistaken for a piece of half-cooked *nougat*. Two specimens of the kind are on exhibition, containing some small diamonds imbedded in rock-crystal; the amateur of gems must have keen eyes to discover them.

There are diamonds of all shades, the white diamonds being the most valuable. There are, however, on view in M. Coster's establishment, tinted brilliants and a dark-blue stone of exceptional beauty. The largest black diamond ever discovered is now at the Exposition. It is peculiar, because despite its blackness, it is perfectly transparent, and being skillfully cut, refracts the light with wonderful effect. This is the more extraordinary from the fact that it is usually impossible to cut black diamonds; they are generally pounded in a steel mortar, and subsequently used as diamond-dust to polish softer gems. M. Coster has in his collection a number of these truly adamantine stones, which resemble scraps of blackened copper. It is probable that the invincible force that resists all the means which modern science brings into play in the cutting of gems, is given the stone by an abnormal and conglomerate crystallization, the grain of which cannot be discovered.

In a small showcase divided into three compartments is to be seen a number of rough diamonds from the mines of Rio, Bahia and Cuyaba. The products of Rio mines look like tarnished fragments of gum arabic; while those from other parts of the country are more flat and brilliant, and are sometimes tinted. In that state diamonds are placed in the Brazilian market, after having been freed from outer impurities by several successive washings. The diamond is then worth about 110 francs per carat: it will be valued at about 250 francs when cut, and after having been submitted to a series of operations, all of which are based upon the experiments made by Louis Berguem in 1476, and can be summed up in the words, diamond cut diamond.

Diamonds are generally cut either as rose diamonds or as brilliants. The rose diamond is flat underneath; its upper part rises as a "cupola" divided into four and twenty facets; the topmost portion of the cupola is formed by the junction of six triangles. The brilliant is divided into two parts, known respectively as the "crown" and the "pavilion." A plain surface called the "tabula" surmounts the crown; under the pavilion is another plane, known as the "breech." When a brilliant is skillfully cut, the pavilion is twice the depth of the crown; besides, the axis passes through the central points of the tabula and the breech. The tabula should be five or six times wider than the breech. A more or less strict observance of these proportions is indicated by the varying brightness of the sparkle. A brilliant has two parallel faces, eight sides tending toward the tabula and eight sides tending toward the breech. Each of these sides is provided with four facets, so a perfect brilliant must have sixty-four facets, besides the breech and tabula.

After the rough stone has been carefully examined, it is set aside to be transformed according to its dimension and shape, either into a brilliant or a rose diamond. Subsequently the gem is entrusted to a special workman, who "cleaves" it, or cuts it with the grain. By this process it is freed from any apparent roughness and from the stains which sometimes deface the finest stones. Great judgment and experience are needed to perform this operation, for the value of the diamond is usually dependent upon its success. The workman must examine the flexures of the gem to determine the precise location for the breech and the tabula, which form the two extremities of the pivot around which are to gravitate the luminous facets. Once the points fixed upon, the workman places the gem in a bed of peculiar cement, which is malleable when heated and easily hardened by cooling; the cement is spread upon a wooden mandrel. A small diamond blade, very thin but very hard and sharp, is them imbeded in the cement, brought to bear upon the diamond, and moved to and fro, like a saw, under a heavy pressure. Soon a slight dent is made in the gem, a well-tempered chisel is substituted for the diamond blade, the workman gives the chisel a blow, the stone is cut in twain, and the cleaving process is terminated. The second operation is performed by a workman who sets himself on a high chair and rests his elbows on a table. In either hand he holds a mandrel, a diamond being imbedded in the cement of each. The workman's hands are encased in thick gloves, for the task he has to accomplish is tedious and fatiguing, and exacts a considerable expenditure of strength. Bringing the two mandrels into contact the cutter rubs the stones against each other with a measured violence that sets his whole body in motion. Slowly the gems lessen in size, and assume the intended shape. When a brilliant leaves the hands of the diamond-rubber, it has the appearance of two truncated pyramids, each soldered to the other by its base. But who would recognise the gem in that tarnished stone apparently covered with ashes? All the imperceptible particles detached from the diamond by friction fall into a box on the table, and, passing through a copper-sieve with capillary holes, are carefully preserved, as constituting the diamond dust with which the stone, now dull and discolored, will, by-and-by, be changed into a glistening jewel. For many years, and at no very distant date, diamond dust was considered a poison without a remedy.

After the diamond has been cleft, a workman solders it in an egg, the upper portion of which is a mixture of lead and tin, while the lower part is made of copper and supported by a short and stout handle. The whole contrivance looks like a metallic magnolia-bud grafted on a three-inch stem. The solderer secures the handle of the egg in a vice and then brings the face of the stone, and only that part of it which is to be polished, to bear upon a horizontal table, upon which has been strewn diamond dust made adhesive by admixture with oil. The material of the table is iron, and must be neither too hard, lest it scatter the dust, nor too soft, lest the powder become ingrained into it. It revolves two thousand five hundred times per minute. As soon as one facet has been ground the gem is unsoldered and resoldered again to admit of the cutting of another, and of the exposure in turn of each face of the stone to the action of the polishing machine. Great care must be exercised in cutting the facets of a diamond, for each facet must be of regular proportion. The workman must know the precise dimensions; no compass aids him, and as he sees but one facet at a time he would be often apt to damage a gem if experience did not endow him with actual second sight. When a diamond has been soldered and unsoldered once for the tabula, once for the breech and once for each of the sixty-six facets, the work is done. The diamond-cutter has accomplished his task, and the jeweler must set out upon his. We are really indebted to Holland for the invention of a regular system of cutting, and it is, thanks principally to the efforts of M. Coster, that during the past few years such great progress in the art has been made.

The diamond trade is more extensive than one would suppose. An idea of the large amounts involved in its prosecution during the last eight years may be obtained from the subjoined statistics, indicative of the quality and value of the rough diamonds exported from Brazil to Europe within that space of time:

Years.	No. of Carats imported into Europe.	Years.	No. of Carats imported into Europe.
1859	208,035	1863	201,359
1860	182,263	1864	153,732
1861	161,149	1865	177,899
1862	164,875	1866	182,014
Total			1,431,326
Average yearly No. of Carats			178,946

All these diamonds, with very few exceptions, have passed through M. Coster's establishment before being put into circulation.

It is a comparatively easy task to cut stones of a certain size, but it is difficult to understand how mere dust can be submitted to all the regular processes. The standard weight for the diamond is, as is known, the carat. The carat was originally a seed which was used in India and on the shores of the Red Sea to weigh diamonds and pearls. The carat represents in avoirdupois weight only 20.275 parts of a gramme—there are 500 grammes to the pound—yet there are to be seen in M. Coster's show-cases diamonds weighing the one thousandth part of a carat, which have been successively cleft, polished and provided with twenty-four facets, a cupola and a base.

Cracks are not rare in a diamond of the first water; these defects are called "feathers." It may be here said that the famous diamond known as the Regent and worth about 15,000,000f., contains a feather in one of its facets. Yet for shape, clearness, brilliancy of size, the gem is the finest in the world.

While among the many curiosities in M. Coster's collection one must not overlook a marvelous piece of workmanship, a portrait engraved on a diamond. It is not, like the picture on a diamond-bee belonging to Queen Victoria, a mere outline, but an excellent likeness to the original, with all the hollows and relief clearly distinguishable. M. C. M. de Vries is the author of the work, in the accomplishment of which many diamond points were worn down, and no little time and labor expended.

THE SOUTH.

The State of Parties--Gen. Longstreet's Position---Probabilities of the Negro Vote.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 6, 1867.

General Longstreet uttered an important truth in saying that there was but one party in the country. It is, however, as if he had pronounced in favor of the unity of the races, since the difference between the extremes of the Republican party comprehends a scope as wide as that which separates black from white. So we have those who sustain all extreme and intermediate opinions, and men of almost any antecedents can find a place to fall in and march with the column. The most apparent division here is between the resident colored people who wish to so direct their newly-acquired right as to secure a participation in the Government without provoking a war of races or a title panic. This interest, represented by the *Tribune* of this city, denounces with great bitterness those who, with Rev. Dr. Newman, of the *Advocate*, consider that the movement should be in the hands of the Radical whites who have superior experience in political affairs. Certainly the colored majority will vote the Republican ticket, but how they will direct their vote beyond this point is difficult to foretell. For there are tariff and anti-tariff Republicans, cotton tax Republicans and anti-cotton tax Republicans. Republicans in favor of protecting the freedman's cotton from the crevasses, and Republicans who oppose any Government appropriation for that purpose. Then the "Great National Labor Congress" has perceived that 4,000,000 of people, each of whom labors with his hands, are the natural allies of the other millions who labor in Europe and America. This Congress says openly that it must secure the suffrage of the freedmen.

This invitation will be accepted because the object of all is the same—the emancipation of labor. You are better advised than the writer, of the object of the labor congress. It complains of class protection; says the whole legislation, State and Federal, is under the control of capital; announces that its representatives will be men of toil, and demands the repeal of all laws which in its view oppress labor. It is very much to be doubted whether the freedmen can be bribed by forty acres of confiscated broom-straw to renounce his right to review these laws, obnoxious to the laboring interest. The probability is that there will be a union of Northern white and Southern colored laborers—under the Republican banner, of course. The creation of a power which equals one-eighth of the whole Federal vote is one thing, its direction is another. Perhaps the current of our mighty stream furnishes an illustration. Jetties have been built and piles driven to direct the current in a particular channel, but the artificial works are buried in the sediment, and the capricious stream cuts itself a new and unexpected channel. Gentlemen read before chambers of science and commerce the most elaborate explanations of how the river should act upon every principle of hydraulic propriety, but the river seems to take pleasure in bringing theory to naught, and establishing the mysterious supremacy of Nature. The regulations of the current of colored suffrage will, it is thought, be as difficult as that of any other, and it will not surprise us if, like the legs of the tipsy man in Dickens, it shall be found "doubling up in unsuspected places," to the disappointment of those who had expected it to walk straight in the paths marked out for its progress.

MEXICO.

There seems as wide a difference between members of the Republican Party on this subject as any other. Mr. Seward has favored the liberal movement and is in favor of a practical solution of our entangled relations. The Republican organ in this city takes violent ground in favor of the right of Juarez to have done as he pleased with Maximilian, and thinks the latter had forfeited his life by having menaced the Liberal leaders with a similar fate. It is very easy to separate the legality of the act from its cruelty. The law of nations forbids the execution of a military captive unless it be necessary to prevent his escape. No nation, however, has a right to intervene because it chooses to condemn a domestic act of another power. The habitual disregard of Mexico for every right of other nations, demands however, a conference of civilized powers for the purpose of enacting some guarantees that she will pay her debts and comply with other international obligations. The Mexican question is a little like the freedman's vote. While our principles and policy would carry us to open the ports and develop the values of Mexico; while this steward has wrapped in a napkin and buried a treasure which should have contributed more to human happiness, it yet seems that the progressive sections of the Republican party halt at the threshhold of a movement which would rescue a beautiful country from barbarism, and throw it open to commerce and industry. Any additional vote from Mexico would be as difficult to control as that to which allusion has just been made. Perhaps it might overthrow by division the very party now preaching doctrines so applicable to the social regeneration of Mexico. Any way, there seems no enthusiasm among Republicans for the annexation of Mexico, or for extending to her ignorant and enslaved millions the freedom which is alleged to have produced so much happiness here.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We have had a controversy between the Inspector of Streets appointed by the Commandant and the Common Council, which has confirmed contracts for street cleaning extending over a term of three years. So that both systems are to some extent in operation. The death rate is reported lower than usual, notwithstanding eight cases of yellow fever have occurred. Thus far this particular mortality does not much exceed those of gun-shot wounds or appoplexy, but it is more dreaded. The disease seems sporadic, not imported, a few cases, perhaps, occur every year.

THE MAYOR AND THE MONEY.

The Mayor has published a second epistle to the Common Council. In this he reiterates his condemnation of a specific issue of notes, but proposes a measure for their redemption. The public mind is easy on the subject—no discrimination of dates is made by the papers. The City is responsible for it all, and will pay it all under any administration.

MR. DAVIS AND HIS SPEECH.

The speech in Canada attributed to Mr. Davis cannot be esteemed as representative of the Southern sentiment toward England. Her policy during our war was neutral and selfish. She never intervened with the moral influence of her character and position. She made a profitable operation in running the blockade with our cotton, paid for in her own manufactures. It is alleged that she did not grant the Confederate Minister an audience, because her manufacturers had so large a stock of goods on hand that peace would have destroyed the profits. England, like all other nations, consulted her own interest, and if she gives Canada free papers, it is not for love of human liberty, but because she could not hold colonial possessions on this part of the continent in the event of a war with the United States. The propriety of the sentiment is a matter personal to Mr. Davis, but one would suppose he would keep out of politics for some time to come.

W. M. B.

STATE POLITICS.

The State Convention—Senatorial and Assembly Representation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday, the 28th of June, Mr. Hale introduced in the Constitutional Convention at Albany a resolution of inquiry whether the advantages of a division of the Legislature into two Houses would not be better secured by a system like the following:

1. Divide the electors of this State into two classes one called Senatorial and the other Assembly electors. The Senatorial electors to be those who, for the ten (or other proper number) next preceding years, shall have been entitled to vote in the county where they may offer their vote at any election. The Assembly electors to be all others entitled to vote.

2. Senators to be elected by the votes of Senatorial electors only. Members of Assembly to be elected by the votes of Assembly electors only.

And other provisions to be adopted for properly adjusting, after each census, the number of years separating the two classes of electors, so as to make them as nearly equal as possible.

In the philosophy of Government there has been no problem more difficult than that of harmonizing the fresh vigorous, impulses of a people with its calmer, more deliberate second thought. The various phases of the history of every nation exhibit abundantly the ultimate injury of either of these two influences gaining a separate ascendency.

An unrestrained license of enthusiasms and excitements drives a community into disorders leading to anarchy, and then reactionary despotism; while, on the other hand, the too absolute sway of an over-cautious conservatism, tending to aristocracy and seeking at all times the repression of freedom and progress, gradually becomes a rigid despotism, from which there is no relief except revolution. The disastrous operation of these influences, while out of harmony with each other, is an old lesson traceable in the history of every race.

There has been no graver error in American politics than the prevalent idea that these forces are necessarily at war, and that therefore there can be no true freedom except in the instant indulgence of each popular passion and caprice. An almost contemptuous disregard of any form of advice from the elder to the young among us, whether in politics or business or social intercourse, has given to "Young Americanism" a reputation far more notorious than desirable, and as it is in direct violation of one of the great laws of Nature, we are quite certain to pay the usual penalty. Such an Americanism was by no means the basis upon which the great statesmen of the Revolution founded the Republic.

Their effort was to temper the precipitate and changeful impulses of the people by their more experienced and permanent deliberations, and to this end it was deemed indispensable that the legislative functions should be vested in two houses, the one coming directly from the people at very short intervals, and the other selected with such care and for such terms of office as to promise greater prudence, dignity and permanence. The "mutable legislation" of a single popular representative assembly with its "disposition to multiply and change laws upon the spur of the occasion, and to be making constant and restless experiments" was recognized as perhaps the chief danger to which a system of government could be exposed. The Senate of the United States may not be the most perfect form of security against this danger but it has certainly proved far more efficient than any of the State organizations.

By our State Constitution of 1846, we practically ignored the substance of the lesson thus taught us in history and by the example of the national Constitution; the two houses of the Legislature being so closely assimilated, in all essential respects, as to be in effect one body merely divided into two segments. The Senators were elected for two years instead of one, and from slightly increased constituencies, but all the members of each House alike came into office and surrendered it *en masse*, and they were elected by the same electors and under substantially the same influences and excitements. How far this has already resulted in the calamities apprehended and guarded against in framing the National Constitution it can hardly be necessary or desirable to discuss. There seems to be on all hands a determination to abandon it.

If the Senate is restored to its former organization it will recover two distinctive traits separating it from the Assembly, namely: its few very large constituent districts and more permanent tenure of office. But there will remain, common to both, the most important of the elements of organization. The members of each will be chosen by precisely the same electors, governed by the same ideas, passions, and motives. We may hope for something more of experience and calm deliberation, but after all, the main point is not gained. The elder and more stable and deliberate portion of the community will have no distinct efficient representation. The eager excitement of the younger and more inflammable will push them aside and appoint the Senator as well as the member of Assembly. That this is a serious and radical defect is readily seen, and indeed, the various projected, property, tax-paying, and educational limitations upon the right of suffrage are all partial blind efforts to rectify it. Without occupying space for the consideration of these several limitations, it is sufficient to say that, even were it right or desirable (as I cannot believe it to be) to deprive men of their rights of suffrage by reason of poverty in goods or learning, it is nevertheless quite impracticable.

The principle suggested in the resolutions of Mr. Hale seems to offer a method of fairly and effectively meeting the difficulty. It recognises no offensive distinction between the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, those who directly pay the taxes and those who contribute to them only in the indefinite form of addition to their daily expenditure. But it does recognize a great law of Nature, shown in every family and nation and in all history, that increase of years, with its attendant cares and responsibilities, while it dulls the impetuous ardor of youth, brings to men greater stability of character, a wider range of views, and a more thoughtful and deliberate judgment.

The proposed method of representation is simple and just, and demands no class discrimination. All the electors have fair and equal representation—unlimited by the accidents or misfortunes of life. But each elector passes through two stages or periods of electoral experience. During the first period, while the duties of citizenship are new to him, and he presses forward to the discharge of them with a hope and zeal that insure life and progress to the public service, he has his voice in the more popular assembly. And when he has become familiarized to these duties, and has lost something of his enthusiasm, but gained in prudence and experience, he gives place here to his successors, and thenceforward has his representation in a less impressionable, more calm and deliberate Senate.

The plan seems in far better accord with natural laws than the present indiscriminate confusion of counsels, old and young, experienced and inexperienced, where the quiet and thoughtful are almost invariably borne down by inconsiderate and clamorous zeal. At any rate the experiment is worthy of trial, now that so many efforts to solve the great problem have failed, and it is to be hoped that the Convention will not throw aside the resolutions of Mr. Hale without having given them more than a passing thought.

KEIR.

New-York, July 12, 1867.

THE GUN QUESTION.

Letter from Mr. Wiard on the Rodman Gun.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure you and the readers of the Times must be aware that I have given much attention to subjects affecting the efficiency and endurance of heavy ordnance, and that the experience I have is of a practical nature, attained in the workshop at great cost, by actual experiments conducted at my own expense. I have endeavored for many years to impress my views upon the gentlemen who have been at the head of our Ordnance Departments, without success, and have become so used to receiving rebuffs and insults from those I attempted to serve, instead of encouragement or thanks, that I have learned to believe that some other incentive than loyalty to the Government influenced the Ordnance Departments in relation to the fabrication and purchase of great guns and supplies for that important part of the material of war.

"A ship-of-war is but a gun-carriage; a fort but a platform on which to mount guns, and a work to protect the gunners."

Mr. Fox once testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in effect, that "if the guns were to be made of gold, if that added to their efficiency, the cost would be nothing." Whatever errors of judgment or otherwise Mr. Fox has committed, he was about right in that case.

The cost of our Monitor fleet of about forty vessels, for construction, arming, maintenance, manning, stores, tonnage, tenders and preservation, has exceeded two hundred millions of dollars, and carries less than a hundred guns. Two millions of dollars for each gun!

Now that the war is over, and the smoke of the battle cleared away, it would seem to be wise to inquire what return have we had for this investment. It is safe to make this broad assertion, viz., more of our gallant sailors have been killed or wounded by the bursting of the great guns of the navy, than have been killed or wounded of the enemy by their projectiles, about four times as many men were killed or wounded on Admiral Porter's fleet at the first bombardment of Fort Fisher, by the bursting of guns as were injured by the projectiles from the enemy's guns.

About forty 15-inch guns are mounted on the monitors altogether, and the only 15-inch guns in the world which have been fired in battle at an enemy are of these. About one-half of these only have been in battle. Not one of them has ever been fired twenty consecutive shots in one contest, yet ten or twelve of them have been burst or otherwise disabled. Not more than five 15-inch guns took part in the capture of Fort Fisher. Two were officially reported as burst, and Admiral Porter said in his report, "I believe we have burst every Parrott gun in the fleet."

Gen. Gilmore had twenty-three Parrott guns burst on Morris Island during a short engagement. In fact, it can be easily established that large guns, rifled or smooth-bore, have failed disastrously whenever they have been subjected to the real test of battle, viz.: *continuous rapid firing.* No guns burst, *as far as I know*, at Port Royal, where the gallant Dupont inaugurated a new "order of battle; his ships sailing round in a circle, only delivered one or two shots from each gun, as the works of the enemy were passed; then the guns rested for a period. In passing the works at the mouth of the Mississippi, and again entering Mobile Harbor, Farragut's ships were moving at speed, but a limited number of shots were delivered from each gun, but at Fort Fisher the fleet was anchored, and the same guns were fired continuously and rapidly, and then the guns burst. In this country and in Europe guns of large calibre are proved, and experimental practice is conducted with extreme deliberation. The guns are fired slowly and do not burst. Such tests do not determine the quality of the guns, the guns are not proved; and when others like those which have withstood the so-called proof come to be used in actual service they burst.

It will be remembered how plainly I showed, during the early years of the war, that large guns burst because of the unequal expansion of the metal, from being unequally heated, and foretold the result which would follow of constructing guns on the erroneous system then about to be inaugurated.

Sufficient heat may not be communicated to the surface of the bore with one discharge to so enlarge the the interior as to rupture it; a number of shots in quick succession, however, will. If the intervals between the shots are long, the heat, by the slow conducting qualities of the metal, may be so equalized throughout the mass as not to strain it beyond the limit of its permanent elasticity. The Rodman gun is cast hollow and cooled from the interior, for the purpose of having it in a state of "initial tension," by which the outside is shrunk upon the interior. This unequal contraction is the obverse of "unequal expansion," and a gun so made is in the same state of tension as if cast without strain and afterward heated from the interior. Three of the Rodman guns have burst in the foundry spontaneously because of this tension. It is the Rodman system to cast them in that manner because it was proved by calculation that "initial tension" was necessary to a gun sustaining the greatest pressure from within possible to a given thickness of wall, and the conclusion is undoubtedly correct, as referring to a pressure not accompanied by heat, as, for instances for a hydraulic press cylinder, in which cold water pressure against the surface of the bore is to be resisted; but it can be seen that, if the pressure is accompanied by heat, as in the case of gases of gunpowder, the very principle relied on to give strength is the principal element of its weakness, from which I deduce the following rule: The gun that is so made as to best resist the pressure of the powder is in the worst state to resist the unequal expansion. *It is already half burst before it is fired at all.* Yet these are the guns we boast about, and will until we are ridiculed by the whole world. From the men who make them, and who have achieved fortunes of millions for their fabrication from the Government, and who would perpetuate a business so profitable, the inexpert editor obtains the items upon which the reputation of the useless guns are founded. It is but a few weeks since it was recorded in the Times that the 20-inch gun had been fired with a charge of 200 pounds of powder. A thousand pounds might as well have been fired, for of the mammoth powder of which the charge was composed, only thirty or forty pounds would burn in the gun; the rest would be thrown out like a charge of buckshot; and if there had been snow on a wide space of ground in front of the gun, the grains might have been recovered, some of them half burned, for it is possible for a large grain of powder to be ignited, and then have the flame blown out, as a candle is sometimes extinguished by the violent projection through the air. I once picked up a pint of such half-consumed grains of mammoth powder, lodged against the face of a ditch in front of a 15-inch gun, which had been fired only three times with fifty pound charges of mammoth powder. Having these views and this knowledge relating to our heavy guns, I read with much surprise the frequent statements in the papers in relation to the 15-inch and 20-inch guns. It is all braggadocio, and can have but one of two objects: Either to cover up enormous frauds or follies of the Departments and those who furnished useless guns and obtained hundreds of millions from the Government wrongfully, or to justify those who wish to procure or furnish more of the same sort. Of all the 2,000 Rodman guns, and the projectiles purchased for them by the Ordnance Department of the army, at a cost which would astonish the laborers who have to pay the National debt, not one of the guns or one of the projectiles have ever been fired in battle! Not one of them can be fired twenty rounds rapidly without bursting, and not one has been made and furnished which cannot be burst by inserting heated shot in the bore through the irresistible enlargement which will occur from unequal heating them from the interior.

The 20-inch gun now mounted at the Narrows, New-York Harbor, (which gun, by the way, with its projectiles, carriage, implements and stores, transported, proved and mounted, cost about $120,000,) cannot be fired twenty rounds of service charges with such rapidity as can be attained by mechanical appliances, while the operators are at a safe distance, without bursting. And it would be quite safe for any one to pass up and down the river in front of the gun in a boat, never going more than a mile away, while any number of solid shot are fired at it, with the best aim which could be taken, and any large or small charge of powder. I am confident that with such a gun no moving object can be hit once in a million shots, and confident that the gun would burst during the first experiment of rapid firing.

I remember with shame the inordinate bragging about the Parrott 300-pounder, called the "Swamp Angel," which was continued for a year after the gun had burst, in the newspapers, giving the most minute particulars of daily practice with shot, shell and "Greek fire." Awful destruction of life and property was related, and Charleston was burned with a fervent heat. The gun burst at the fourth round on the first day it was used, and never threw a "Greek-fire", shell toward the city. It is to be hoped that we shall not permit ourselves to brag any more about guns until they have been proved to have some other quality than liability to burst the first time they are used for the purpose for which they are produced. Respectfully,

NORMAN WIARD.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

Reply to "Veteran Observer"—A Plea for the "Empire" and the Archduke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue I notice an article by the "Veteran Observer," comparing the cases of Maximilian and Jefferson Davis, which is so palpably wrong in its strictures upon the former, that it calls for an immediate reply.

In the first place your correspondent assumes Mexico to have been a Republic indeed as well as in word, and its citizens imbued with anything like the spirit of liberty, and upon this premise he bases his argument against the intervention in general, and poor Maximilian in particular.

Now, viewed in the light of Mexican history, this premise must appear absurdly, ridiculously absurd. What is the Mexican nation? A mongrel race, uncultivated and illiberal, where popular instruction is unknown. Look at the short period of its existence as an independent Power. Since the downfall of Iturbide, chief succeeds chief in frantic attempts to seize the reins of Government. Santa Anna, (El Cojo,) Doblado, Miramon, Juarez, Ortega, and numberless others play the principal *rôles* in a drama where the curtain never falls but upon scenes of blood and slaughter—scenes disgusting and repulsive as never yet disfigured the history of our race; and while thus the great leaders bathe themselves in blood before ascending the sacred chair of the nation's chief rulers, unscrupulous guerrilla leaders enact bloody farces upon these bloody prototypes in every State, every city, every village. The land becomes a cemetery—every field is manured with the rotting bones of men fallen in combat, who should have tilled the field or worked the mine. The lower classes, lazy, uneducated, treacherous, superstitious, accustomed to nothing but tergiversation, asking nothing but "*panem et circenses.*" No, there lived not one man in Mexico, excepting, perhaps, Juarez, who ever knew the significance of the word "Republican."

Under this state of things property and life were naturally insecure. A friend of the writer lived for nine months in Queretaro, and saw during these nine months eight *pronunciamentos* and as many *prestamos*, (forced loans.) Foreigners were insulted, robbed, murdered, and reclamations were perfectly useless.

Now comes the intervention. That the motives and actions of France were open to the gravest reproach is undoubted, but the case stands far differently with Maximilian. Deluded by Almonte and Miranda into the belief that Mexico wanted him as her Prince, the Crown offered him by the assembly of notables, can we wonder much if he accepted that pandora's gift? And he accepted it on good faith and with the noble intention of straining every nerve to better the condition of the people over whom he thought himself destined to rule. Liberal, as few ever were or will be, who stood so near a throne as he did, enlightened, brave, unflinching in the hour of danger, ever devoted to what he deemed to be his duty, the unfortunate Prince embarked on an attempt nothing short of the civilization of a savage country.

So much has been talked about Latinization, and it has so often been confounded with Romanization, that a few words here may not be out of place. Latinization and Romanization are two distinct things, for in the other case, Mexico was sufficiently Romanized to answer all intents and purposes. With liberty of religion existing in France and Italy, and with Spain urgently demanding the same, Romanization has become separated from Latinization, and the latter is nothing now but the expression of the modern tendency of nations to consolidate in groups of distinct descent. It is similar to the panslavistic movement as headed by Russia, the pangermanic as led by Prussia, the panhellenic as incited by Greece.

But to return to Mexico. What were the results shown even during the few years of the reign of "Imperial despotism" in that country? Grand national improvements were begun and fostered by the Government in every direction. Railroads, steamer lines, telegraphs sprung up, a stimulus was to be given to emigration on a large scale by liberal measures, and the refining influences of a splendid Court were brought to bear upon a people fast lapsing into barbarism through unceasing strife, bloodshed and partisan excitement. A few decades of such government would have seen the next generation of Mexicans really prepared for a Republic, a Republic more than in the mere name. Order was attempted to be restored at least, and had the "Veteran Observer" really read Mexican papers, (for he says that he intentionally pays no attention to them,) he might have discovered enough of liberality and generosity in the character of the late Emperor Maximilian, as to induce him to pass a less stringent judgment upon that unhappy Prince.

Still the murder—for nothing less it was—of Maximilian would have been attenuated had he been found guilty and executed by legal authority. But Juarez himself is only a usurper. His Presidential term has expired, and the United States Government has been obliged to protect him against his legal successor—Ortega—as well as against Napoleon and Santa Anna. Juarez is a usuper, and, as a true Indian, having once smelt blood, he can no longer restrain his wild instincts, but is enacting upon Mexican soil proscriptions and wholesale murders such as disfigure only the pages of Roman history of the days of Marius and Sylla. And at the same time one of his most prominent Generals declares that he hopes "not to end his military career until the blood of every foreigner on Mexican soil shall be spilt." And with such men we are to sympathize, such men we are to assist.

The best indication of the deep-dyed cruelty of this mock execution is the feeling among the Mexicans in the North. A Spanish gentleman, once an ultra Liberal member of the Spanish Cortes, told the writer of this that Maximilian's blood was on the head of Napoleon and Secretary Seward, and a Mexican, well educated and liberal in the extreme, expressed the hope that Juarez and his associates "*Seran pagados de la misma moneda*" will be paid in the same coin.

L. F.

New-York, Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Increase of German Emigration to the West.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, July 15.

We doubt if any of our readers have considered the great increase in the number of German emigrants to this country since the accession by Prussia of so large a portion of Austria's territory as was acquired by that kingdom during the late war. C. H. Campen, emigrant agent in this city, informs us that this increase is caused by the fact that those Germans born under the rule of Austria refuse to serve in the Prussian *landwehr*, or militia, from which that army is recruited. They prefer rather to emigrate. This idea is borne out by the fact that nearly all the emigrants for the past six months have been young men, very few women coming with them.

From a communication from Mr. Campen, we learn that for the six months ending July 1, 21,478 emigrants have reached this city, seeking homes in the fertile West, against 12,909 for the same time in 1866, showing an increase of 8,569. The arrivals for the six months of this year were as follows:

January	1,447	April	3,696
February	1,299	May	3,624
March	1,975	July	9,437

Of these, 787 have settled in Columbus and vicinity.

The majority of these emigrants are from Prussia and Hanover. All of them, even the Prussians, do not like their Government. "I do not remember," says Mr. Campen, "that in any former year so many people have arrived from Germany who were possessed of means and designed making permanent settlement."

Burning of the Steamer G. W. Graham—Superstition of Boatmen.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, July 13.

The burning of the *G. W. Graham*, upon her return from a trip up the Missouri, on Thursday afternoon, was chronicled in the daily Press. A little incident connected with the *Graham's* trip has come to our knowledge, which cannot fail of interest to all, though many will assert that "there is nothing in it." It has, however, the merit of being both singular and true.

While the *Graham* was at Fort Buford, on the Missouri, her flag was at masthead, proudly floating in the breeze. With a good trip, a good vessel and a good crew, her officers were satisfied with themselves and their surroundings, and they looked forward to their arrival at the homeward port with much pleasure and self-gratulation. All at once, and for no apparent cause, the flag dropped from its place at full to half-mast. Consternation was depicted upon the countenances of some of the crew, who, though engaged upon a boat traversing inland waters, had once been "salts upon the sea." More than one cheek blanched, and the fact was passed from stem to stern, "The flag has fallen to half-mast." The "old salts" shook their heads, and asserted that the good boat *G. W. Graham* was fated—something would happen to her—this was her last trip. Orders were at once issued by the proper officer to replace the banner, and an attempt was made to do so. There seemed nothing to hinder the execution of the command, and yet, with the best endeavors, the flag for some time withstood the attempts of the crew to displace it from the spot whither it had fallen apparently of its own volition. This delay only strengthened them in their superstitious belief. The flag was at length replaced in its original position, and the boat steamed pleasantly down the stream, arriving at this port without further mishap, if that can be termed such.

The *Graham* had been in port but a few hours, when she was totally destroyed by fire, the flames having first been discovered on the steamer *Yellowstone*, lying adjoining and below her. Rivermen will hand the incident down to remote posterity as the verification of a superstition.

The Sleeping Girl at Hickman, Ky.—A Physician's Opinion.

We find in the Hickman, (Ky.) *Courier* the following letter in regard to the strange case which has already been noticed by the Press:

At your request I will give some of the particulars of the sleeping wonder, Miss Susan C. Godsa. I visited her for the first time on the 27th of June last. First, she is always in motion, (something like sleeping-shaking palsy.) She awoke a few minutes after our arrival, and remained so eight minutes, during which time she took a mouthful of refreshments. She said nothing unless it was in answer to such questions as were put to her by some one of our party, which she did with sufficient clearness. Her physical development is good enough; complexion sallow; hair black; head large and well developed. The other parts of her body are not so well developed; her hands and feet are very small; she is of medium height. While I was putting questions to her she went to sleep in the twinkling of an eye, and slept two hours and fifteen minutes, then awoke in a kind of convulsion. She is not aware of any misery or pain while asleep, and has no dreams; if she has does not remember them; in short, is totally dead to all sensations of pain or pleasure while asleep. When awake she is always in great pain, which she generally locates in her head, left side, and the small of her back: can't lie on her left side. I tried to count the pulse, but owing to the incessant motion of her arms I failed. Could hardly discover the pulse. When she again went to sleep she lay in this shaking condition three minutes; then commenced to rotate her head and face from one side to the other in a very violent manner. This lasted three-quarters of a minute, then became quiet as before, and lay two and a half minutes. Then commenced to hiccup at every respiration, raising her head a little at each hiccup, till her chin was brought down to her collar-bone, a little to the left of the median line. Then her neck became limber and her head instantly fell back to the pillow. This lasted from a half to three-quarters of a minute. Then she would appear to cramp for a few seconds, and then was as before. She kept up a continual series of the above described symptoms, alternating from one to another in regular succession for two hours and fifteen minutes, when she awoke, took some refreshments, answered questions as before, and in ten minutes was sound asleep, and continued her nervous motions as before. Miss Godsa has been diseased in this way for the last eighteen years. Ten years ago her symptoms became more aggravated, and have changed but little since. As I expect to prepare a full report of this remarkable case in detail soon, for the medical world, I will say nothing more. Respectfully, W. D. CORBETT.

P. S.—She has never been known to remain awake longer than ten minutes at a time in the last ten years.

Hickman, Ky., July 3.

The Late Murder in Harrison County, Ind.—A Man Killed with a Stone.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, July 11.

In Harrison County, a few miles distant from Mauckport, on Monday, a whole family beset and killed a neighbor, simply because he had gained a lawsuit in which he was engaged with the father of the murderers. John Robey, represented as a peaceable, honest and industrious man, a shoemaker, but at the time of which we speak engaged in farming, had become involved in a lawsuit with a man named Kemper, a near neighbor, about some land. A trial of this suit was had, we are informed, and the decision was adverse to Kemper. Kemper seems to have been particularly exercised by his hostile feelings against Robey, and determined to drive him off the farm he occupied and out of the neighborhood. With this object in view, Kemper, his wife, two daughters and three sons, armed with stones and clubs, on Monday went to the farm of Robey. They found him in one of his fields at work, and immediately ordered him to leave, at the same moment the whole party engaged in hurling stones at him. The stoning continued for some time, Robey being wholly unprepared to resist it, when finally one of the Kemper boys stepped close up to him and hit him square in the forehead with a large stone, crushing in the skull. Robey, immediately upon receiving this blow, fell to the ground and soon expired. The Kempers tried hard to resuscitate him by pouring water upon his face and head and rubbing him, but he was quite dead, not speaking after receiving the blow. Two of the Kemper boys and the two girls, after finding that their victim was dead, made their escape, and are now believed to be in Louisville, where officers are on the look-out for them to-day. The father, mother and one of the Kemper boys, and one of the girls, we learn, were arrested and taken to Corydon yesterday and placed in jail to await trial. It is not believed those of the family that escaped will be able to long evade the vigilance of the officers in pursuit of them.

The Missionary Monument at Williams College.

From the Troy Times, July 15.

Hon. Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, Ohio, a native of Conway, a graduate of Williams College in the same class with President Hopkins, (Class of 1824,) has just placed in Mission Park, at Williamstown, a monument commemorative of the origin of American Foreign Missions. It was erected on the 11th inst., and stands on the precise spot where the haystack stood under which Mills and a few of his associates commenced a prayerful discussion of the subject of sending missionaries to the heathen. This meeting was held in the Summer of 1806. The lower foundation of the monument is five feet square and five feet deep. The lower plinth or base is three and a-half feet square and one foot thick. The upper plinth a little smaller. The die or main pillar is five feet high, two and a-half feet at the base, and two feet at the top. The cap-stone is three feet square and fourteen inches thick. The globe surmounts the cap-stone, and is three feet in diameter. The lines of latitude and longitude are sunken lines, but very plainly cut, with jagged edges. The Eastern and Western Continents are plainly represented, and the leading groups of islands are drawn in their relative places. On the east side of the main pillar is cut in bold relief a haystack. Over the haystack is the inscription:

"The Field is the World.—
The birth place of American Foreign Missions,
1806.
Samuel J. Mills,
James Richards,
Francis L. Robbins,
Harvey Loomis,
Byram Green."

The entire monument is finely finished, handsomely polished, and is pronounced a perfect success; its height about twelve feet, its weight about nine tons.

Necrological Record of Yale College Graduates.

The following is the necrological list of Yale College graduates for the last year, giving the class, name and age, and place and time of death:

1801—Zalmon Storrs, 87, Mansfield, Feb. 17, 1867.

1802—D. D. Field, 86, Stockbridge, Mass., April 15, 1867.

1803—Noah Porter, 84, Farmington, Sept. 24, 1866.

1804—J. Pierpont, 81, West Medford, Mass., Aug. 27, 1866.

1805—S. B. Beach, 85, Oneonta, N. Y., July 31, 1866.

1806—W. Welton, 84, Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1866.

1807—L. A. Daggett, 77, New-Haven, April 26, 1867.

1807—C. W. Taylor, 79, Westport, Dec. 5, 1865.

1808—Nathaniel Hewit, 78, Bridgeport, Feb. 3, 1867.

1809—Jonathan Lee, 80, Salisbury, Sept. 13, 1866.

1809—C. G. Olmstead, 77, Springport, Ky., September, 1865.

1809—J. S. W. Parkin, 74, New-York City, Nov. 2, 1866.

1811—W. R. Gould, 78, Pottstown, Penn., July 2, 1867.

1811—John Thomas, 74, Galesburgh, Ill., March 5, 1866.

1814—A. S. Atwood, 76, East Hartford, July 22, 1866.

1814—J. H. Couper, 72, Cateret's Point, Ga., July 3, 1866.

1814—Theo. Dwight, 70, Brooklyn, L. I., Oct. 16, 1866.

1816—C. F. Butler, 76, Bedford, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1866.

1816—G. W. Griswold, 72, Glastenbury, April 2, 1867.

1816—Jared W. Pardee, 75, Bristol, Jan. 7, 1867.

1816—W. A. Whittlesey, 70, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1866.

1819—J. H. Lathrop, 67, Columbia, Mo., Aug. 2, 1866.

1820—Mason Brown, 67, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 27, 1867.

1820—F. H. Rutledge, 67, Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 6, 1866.

1822—B. B. Coit, 65, San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1867.

1823—Wm. Turner, 62, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1866.

1824—H. Murray, 62, Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1866.

1826—D. A. Grosvenor, 64, Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1866.

1827—N. P. Willis, 60, Idlewild, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1867.

1828—John Van Buren, 56, at sea, Oct. 13, 1866.

1829—David Sanford, 58 Newtown, May 3, 1866.

1830—Chas. F. Pond, 58, Hartford, May 10, 1867.

1833—J. P. Robins, 54, Burlington, N. J., March 20, 1867.

1835—E. Warner, 51, New-Brighton, Penn., Sept. 14, 1866.

1836—A. G. Alexander, 50, Smyrna, A. M., May 6, 1865.

1837—S. B. Hall, 49, Pine Ridge, Mass., Feb. 21, 1867.

1837—R. C. Learned, 49, Plymouth, April 19, 1867.

1838—G. W. Sill, 54, Pass Christian, Miss., Aug. 22, 1866.

1840—Basilius Argyas, 49, San Francisco, Cal., January, 1866.

1842—John A. Porter, 44, New-Haven, Aug. 25, 1866.

1842—Russell Smith, 43, New-York City, May 10, 1866.

1846—Frederick Starr, 41, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8, 1867.

1847—J. T. Latta, 37, Pendleton, S. C., May 22, 1866.

1848—B. Leffingwell, 39, New-York City, June 29, 1866.

1849—A. Walker, 43, Diarbekir, Turkey, Sept. 13, 1866.

1853—Samuel W. Brown, 38, Groton, Nov. 9, 1866.

1854—C. T. Purnell, 33, McNutt, Miss., Sept. 26, 1866.

1859—Henry K. Sheldon, 28, Suffield, Jan. 28, 1866.

1859—G. F. Vose, 29, Philadelphia, Penn., March 26, 1867.

1860—H. Champion, 28, Mankato, Minn., Jan. 30, 1867.

1863—H. S. Merchant, 28, Nassau, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1866.

1864—T. F. Crane, 23, Southbridge, Mass., Nov. 20, 1866.

1864—H. D. Paine, 25, Woonsocket, R. I., April 7, 1867.

1866—H. P. Holmes, 22, Worcester, Mass., Oct. 4, 1866.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

1819—William P. Eaton, 71, Norwich, Jan. 5, 1867.

1823—Edward Dickinson, 65, Peoria, Ill., July 6, 1866.

1829—Edward Fields, 60, New-York City, Feb. 18, 1867.

1829—J. B. Pomeroy, 58, Wallingford, Aug. 9, 1866.

1835—A. H. Turner, New-York City, March 9, 1867.

The total number of deaths reported this year is 59. Those from the Academical Department, 54 in number, are distributed as follows: In Connecticut 15, New-York 11, Massachusetts 4, Pennsylvania and Mississippi 3 each, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, California and Turkey 2 each; one died at sea, and the remaining 7 in as many different States.

Of the deceased 17 were clergymen, 16 lawyers, 5 teachers and professors, and 4 physicians. The average is 59 years. The surviving graduates of the College previous to 1800 are: Class of

1794 Hon. Ezekiel Bacon, Utica, N. Y.

1795 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., New-Haven.

1796 Timothy Bishop, New-Haven.

1796 Gold Selleck Silliman, Brooklyn, L. I.

1796 John Harvey Tucker, Hamilton, Bermuda.

1797 Rev. Charles Goodrich, Penn Yan, N. Y.

1799 Rev. Ezekiel J. Chapman, Oneida Lake, N. Y.

The Chairman said he had received a letter from Judge Bacon, son of the oldest graduate. The letter said Judge B.'s father's health was failing fast, and that he desired to express his hope in Christ. A hymn written by the poet Percival, for an Alumni meeting of twenty-five years ago, was sung to the tune of Lennox.

Destruction of the Theatre Comique, St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of July 15, says regarding the destruction of the Theatre Comique: "The Museum building was completed about a year ago at a cost of $65,000. It was built by a stock company, and first opened as a museum and theatre combined, but failed to prove a paying investment, and was finally, we believe, sold at trustee's sale for comparatively a small sum, the principal purchaser being Mr. A. K. Northup—Mr. Lamb, of the firm of Lamb & Quinlan, being also interested. About three months ago, Messrs. J. & C. Esher leased the theatre and reopened it with a determination to make it pay, if possible, and had favorable prospects of success. About a week ago, the beautiful spectacular piece of the 'Naiad Queen' was placed upon the boards at considerable expense, to meet, however, a fiery end. Mr. Northup is at present absent from the city, and for some reason or other the gentlemen interested in the building exhibited no small reticence as to giving the details of the insurance. We obtained, however, the following particulars, which we have every reason to believe are correct:

The building was insured for $57,500, as follows:

Missouri Central	$10,000
National	10,000
Mississippi Valley	2,500
Western Mutual	2,500
Continental	2,500
Hannibal	5,000
Pacific Mutual	15,000
Guaranty	2,500
Farmers' and Mechanics'	2,200
Merchants' and Manufacturers'	2,500
National Bank	2,500
Total	$57,500

Of the $15,000 in the Pacific, we are informed that $10,000 was on a special interest. All of this insurance was effected through Mr. Wm. A. Brawner. The loss of Mr. Esher is between $10,000 and $12,000, very little of his personal property having been saved. Mr. Esher had no insurance on his property.

The various members of the stock company, who kept their wardrobes and other property in the building, suffered a total loss of the same. Wm. McIntosh, stage manager, lost to the value of $200; Mr. J. Shaw to about the same amount; Miss Kate Atwood, $50 to $100; Miss Emilie Leslie lost property to the extent of $400; Thomas Spencer, assistant stage carpenter, tools valued at $75; Hank Mason, stage attire valued at $100; Bill Reeve, recently engaged as low comedian, $100 worth; Mrs. Purcell, dresses, &c., to the amount of about $100; Wm. Gray lost wardrobe valued at $150.

Among the other sufferers are Mrs. Spence, James Turner, Joseph Emmett, Miss Shore, John Keegan, and some others, whose names we could not learn. The total loss among the members of the company will probably reach from $3,000 to $5,000.

The safe in the office, although subjected to great heat, was not very seriously injured, and $285 in bills was taken out a little scorched, but still in a current condition.

Mr. Esher has been somewhat unfortunate, this being the third time he has been turned out within four years; the first being in Cincinnati, on 5th of April, 1863, where he ran in conjunction with Mr. Peterson a Varieties Theatre. He was again cleaned out by the burning of the Bowery Theatre, on Broadway, in this city, which was destroyed on the 4th of October, 1865, and his Theatre Comique is a mouldering mass of ruins. The total loss on the theatre and contents, including scenery and personal property, will reach $100,000.

Propagation of Shad.

From the Rochester Democrat.

The experiments of Seth Green at Holyoke, Mass., in the production of shad, are now attracting considerable attention. Mr. Green has written a letter to Mr. A. Karnes of this city, detailing somewhat his operations. He says that he takes the spawn from fifty to 120 shad every night. Each shad produces about 100,000 eggs. Mr. Green has succeeded in hatching ninety per cent. of the spawn. From 100 shad handled each night, he brings out 9,000,000 of little shad. He states that the egg shows the form of the fish in twelve hours, shows life in thirty-three hours, and is hatched in fifty hours, in water at a temperature of 76 degrees.

At the rates these fish multiply, it is easy to see that all the rivers of the continent may be stocked in a short time, at a comparatively small cost. These is no doubt whatever that in a year or two, the fish now being produced by Mr. Green will appear in the Connecticut in such numbers as to astonish the fishermen. It is pretty well understood by those who study the habits of the fishes that they return from the sea every season to the streams where they are hatched. If this is true the people on the banks of the Connecticut have only to attend to the development of the spawn at the proper time to have their beautiful river abound in shad. And the same may be said of any other stream to which shad resort in the Spring.

As to the introduction of shad to waters which they have not frequented, or to the inland waters not accessible from the sea, there is some uncertainty. That they can be annually multiplied a hundred thousand fold in the rivers tributary to and navigable from the ocean there can be no doubt whatever. To accomplish this some legislative action will be necessary. Ought not the States to take action in respect to the matter? An outlay of $5,000 per year for five years on the Hudson will make shad so plenty on the banks of that stream that they can be sold for a cent a pound.

An Iowa Town Washed Over Into Nebraska.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Union, July 1.

We learn from a passenger on the *J. H. Lacey*, on her down trip, that the river has washed away the neck of land, which was about three hundred yards wide, above Sidney, or Hamburgh, Iowa, leaving that town on the Nebraska side of the river, and adding some thousand acres of land to that State. The *Lacey* arrived at that point at 7 in the evening, and her only channel lay through that cut off, through which the water was rushing somewhat similar to the falls at Louisville. All the steam she could raise was let on, and, at a speed of about thirty miles an hour, she successfully plowed through the awful current, among floating trees and *débris*, being the first boat that made the passage. Had she not been a staunch steamer and well directed she could not have made the trip.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The wheat harvest is now over in North Missouri. In some of the counties the yield is slightly below an average crop, but in the larger number the yield is considerably above an average, rendering the crop on the whole more than an average. Some fields were destroyed last Fall by grasshoppers, and others were more or less injured this Spring by the same insects, so that the average in wheat was about the same as last year. The grain is full and plump. Millers pronounce the quality superior. The oat crop will be light, the acreage being limited and the growth stunted by the cold Spring weather. The promise of the corn crop is unusually flattering. Recent rains have placed it beyond usual dangers. Potatoes and all other vegetables promise an unusually large yield. The grasshoppers have disappeared having inflicted only light damage.

The Albany *Journal* of Monday evening, 15th inst., says: "The harvesting of the rye crop in this county was commenced on Friday, and if it turns out as good as reported it will be luxuriant. At the meeting of the Board of Trade this morning there was exhibited a small bundle, a specimen of a fair average of a crop of seventeen acres belonging to S. P. Goewey, in Watervliet. The heads averaged from four to five inches in length and well filled; the berry quite plump and of good color. We understand from those who are familiar with the rye crop in this county, that it will turn out full as good as this sample. The crop along the Mohawk is likewise excellent."

The Salt Lake *Vedette*, of July 1, says rich gold discoveries have been made in the Utah mines. Some men brought in forty ounces of gold dust, crushed from quartz, in two days. Being assayed it weighed over thirty-eight ounces, valued at $740. The mines are located 200 miles from Salt Lake, in the Green River country. Extensive mines have just been discovered at the head of Little Lost River. The excitement is culminating in a general stampede of miners. The mines are reported to be eighty miles from Salmon City.

A paper in Hamilton, C. W., asserts that a little girl there was driven by hunger to attempt to eat a live rat. She had her teeth firmly clenched into the animal's neck, the paper says, when she was made to desist by two women who were told of the strange occurrence by a playmate of the child.

An old lady in Trenton, N. J., read an account of the bursting of a grind-stone used in the saw factory, and became alarmed lest the grind-stone standing in her cellar should burst in a similar manner and blow up the house. She had the "dangerous thing" removed immediately.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Rottermel et al. vs. Seltzer	82—In re the Petition of Wetmore, &c.
20—Payne et al. vs. Phelps et al.	84—Barstow et al. vs. Hansen et al.
30½—Mangam vs. Heagerty.	85—Salamon et al. vs. Young.
46—Valentine vs. Schultz.	89—Cummings vs. James Gordon Bennett.
60—Blum et al. vs. Baxter et al.	110—Ledoux vs. The Grand Trunk Railroad Co.
68—Hyde et al. vs. Cox et al.	111—Ottiwell vs. Hooley et al.
70—Wicks et al. vs. Redlich.	

The call commences at No. 112—Holdane vs. Cassidy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
179—Gardner vs. Bruce.	192—Hardy vs. James.
180—Valentine vs. Steinmetz.	193—Williams vs. Sturgis.
185—McFarlan, Jr., vs. Bamberger.	—Oliver vs. Webster.
186—Hoose vs. Myrick.	—McLaughlin vs. Mullany.
187—Eberly vs. Schwartz.	194—Lisk vs. Phillips.
188—Finnie vs. Woods.	—Kane vs. Bernard.
190—Carey vs. Walling.	—Clare vs. Boyd.
191—Hoffman vs. Hennessey.	—Kneger vs. Nebenzahl.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS—BOTH GUILTY OF NEGLIGENCE—WANT OF A STEAM WHISTLE GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

Anthony W. Winans* vs. *The Steamer Electra. —Shipman, J.—This suit is instituted to recover damages for a collision which occurred in the East River, near the west shore, and just below Horn's Hook, on the morning of the 16th of February, 1865, between the *Electra* and the steam ferry-boat *Astoria*, owned by the libelant. The ferry-boat was on her regular route from near the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, New-York, to Astoria, Long Island. The *Electra* was bound from Providence, R. I., to New-York.

The *Electra* came down in the west or main ship channel, and as she came out past Horn's Hook she sounded two whistles, which indicated that she intended to cross the *Astoria's* bow. There is a conflict of evidence as to where the *Astoria* was when these two whistles were sounded, her witnesses insisting that she was 300 feet out in the stream and above her slip; those of the *Electra* that she was in or very near her slip.

It is difficult to determine which is right on this point. The pilot of the *Astoria* says that he was 300 feet out when the two whistles sounded, and that he commenced to back, and that after he had commenced backing he got another signal from the *Electra* that the latter intended to go astern of him; that he rung to go ahead, and that the collision immediately took place.

On the other hand, Capt. Nye, who had charge of the *Electra*, and who was in her pilot-house, says that he sounded his two whistles before the *Astoria* left her slip, but that the latter came out and got nearly ahead of the *Electra*, when one whistle was sounded by him to indicate to the *Astoria* that he was going to the right, and that at the same time he put his wheel hard aport. He says at that moment the *Astoria* commenced backing, which brought her in the wake of the *Electra*. He says that he could not then change so as to cross her bow, and that if the *Astoria* had not backed contrary to his last signal he should have passed her stern in safety.

No signal was given by the *Astoria*, as she had no whistle. There was considerable running ice and a strong flood tide in the river at the time. I have compared the evidence very carefully, and on the whole am inclined to the opinion that the *Astoria* was in and just leaving her dock when the two whistles were blown. The evidence on both sides is extremely inconclusive and unsatisfactory. The pilot is the only person on the *Astoria* who heard the two whistles. There was evidently some alarm on her, as well there might be, for the *Electra* was not far off as she came in sight round the point of Horn's Hook, and was coming at a pretty rapid rate, as her Captain states, at a speed of twelve miles an hour. This was too great a speed for such a steamer in the vicinity of ferries near a large city, with the river full of running ice which would render the movements of small craft slow and uncertain. The *Electra* was a large boat while the *Astoria* was a very small one, and I am inclined to the opinion that the latter did not get much backward way on her, after she reversed her wheels, with the ice as it then was.

On the whole, as the best result I have been able to reach in this doubtful case, I decide: First, that the *Astoria* was in fault in not holding back for the *Electra* to cross her bow. Second, that the *Electra* was in fault in not slackening her speed as soon as she rounded the point of the Hook. If she had done so she would probably have been able to have backed soon enough to have avoided the collision.

The omission of the *Astoria* to carry a whistle was gross negligence, though it is not easy to see that this circumstance has any influence on the movements of either boat at this time. I note this fault of the *Astoria* therefore, not because it is important in this case, but to avoid any inference in future that it is sanctioned by the Court.

Let a decree be entered in conformity with this opinion, with an order to a commissioner to compute the damages.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict.

COLLISION BETWEEN A STEAMTUG AND A SCHOONER—SAILING VESSEL BOUND TO HOLD HER COURSE.

Levi L. Lowell and others vs. *The Steamtug Transport.* —Shipman, J.—On the 2d of May, 1866, the schooner *Louis Walsh*, owned by the libelants, was bound to Elizabethport, through the Kills, between Staten Island and the New-Jersey shore, and standing in a westerly direction, with the wind about N. N. W., and not far from the middle of the stream. The steamtug *Transport* was coming east through the Kills, bound in an opposite direction; when nearly opposite what is known as Johnson & Fisher's Yard, on Staten Island, a collision took place. The tug had a barge lashed to her port side, the bow of which struck the schooner on her port side, doing considerable damage. It was in the day time, and each vessel discovered the other at least a mile distant. The river was wide enough for the vessels to have passed without difficulty, and I am satisfied, from the proofs, that the steamtug could have gone on either side of the schooner in safety. Under the circumstances, it may have been proper for her to pass to port, as she undertook to do. The law required her to avoid the schooner, and equally required the schooner to hold her course, so that the steamtug could take such a course to clear her as she should deem most prudent, unembarrassed by any shifting movements of the *Walsh*. The latter did keep her course, and thus performed her duty. She did nothing to embarrass the tug, and she was not at liberty to change her course, especially as the tug had sea room enough to pass her on which ever side she chose. That she could have passed safely to port, I have no doubt whatever upon the proofs in the case. She could have safely gone nearer the Staten Island shore, and thus have avoided the collision. She failed to do this, and must be condemned in fault.

Let a decree be entered accordingly, with an order of reference to a commissioner to compute the damages.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for claimants, Messrs. Sanford & Woodruff.

COLLISION BETWEEN A STEAMER AND SCHOONER.

Wesley Egbert vs. *The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company intervening for their interest in the steamer Carroll.*—Shipman, J.—The libelant was part owner of the schooner *Elijah Shedden*, and in command of her, on the evening of the 21st of December, 1865. At about half-past seven o'clock that evening, the schooner was bound down Chesapeake Bay, before a free wind with her sails wing and wing, at a speed of four or five miles an hour. When off, or a little above, the Rappahannoc, she discovered a light which proved to be that of the steamer *Carroll*; bound up the bay. The vessels were then several miles apart and sailing on nearly opposite and parallel courses. They continued to approach each other until a collision took place, the steamer striking the schooner on her starboard side about twelve feet forward of her taffrail, and the latter sunk in five or six minutes. The weather was clear with a moderately fresh breeze. The steamer also discovered the schooner several miles off. No collision therefore could have taken place without great fault on one or both sides.

Three witnesses have been examined by the libelants, and they substantially agree in saying that they first discovered the bright light of the steamer two or two and a half points on their starboard bow, and as it drew nearer they discovered her green light; that the schooner continued her course without change while the steamer approached, and when two or three hundred yards from the schooner, she suddenly ported her wheel, showing her red light, and struck the schooner as already stated; that the only movement attempted on the schooner was made by her Captain after he saw the steamer had changed her course and was coming into the schooner, when he seized the wheel and attempted to throw it astarboard, but that it was too late; that the light of the steamer when first seen was four or five miles off, and that from that time to the collision was twelve or fifteen minutes. These witnesses insist that from the time they first discovered the *Carroll's* light, down to the time she changed her course, she was to starboard of the course of the schooner.

The witnesses for the claimants give a different account of the position and movements of the vessels, and as their testimony is peculiar in some features, it may be well to make a detailed statement of a considerable portion of it:

Augustin Thompson, the first witness called by the claimants, was acting as a sailor, working his passage on the *Carroll* from New-York to Baltimore. He says that he had had considerable experience as a branch pilot, and was familiar with the navigation of the bay. He testifies that when he saw the schooner's light he was on the bridge of the steamer, with the second mate, just over the engine-house, a place that commanded a full view ahead; that it was a red light, on the steamer's pilot bow; that the schooner must have been steering south, or south half east, and the steamer was heading north, or north half west, and moving at six or seven knots; that if the vessels had kept these courses, the schooner would have passed to the westward of the steamer, leaving a space between the vessels of about three-quarters of a mile; that when the red light was discovered, the Captain ordered the steamer's wheel aport, which order was obeyed; "finally," he says, "we kept coming so close together that I discovered the schooner had altered her position, had starboarded her wheel; I sung out; the Captain ordered the wheel hard aport, and rang the bell immediately;" that the engine was immediately stopped, and the ship was backing and dull in the water when she struck; that the moment it was seen that the schooner had changed her course, the order was given to port the steamer's wheel and back. On the cross-examination this witness testified that the order to port was given as soon as the schooner (light) was first seen, and when the steamer had fallen off a point, as he thinks, the wheel was steadied, and so continued till the order to hard aport; that when the schooner's light was first seen, and the order to port was given, she was five miles off from the steamer, according to his judgment; that as soon as it was seen that the schooner had changed her course, the steamer's wheel was put hard aport, and that at that time the vessels were about a mile off: on being further questioned on the cross-examination this witness answered as follows:

Q.—And you say the order was immediately to port hard and stop and back your vessel? A.—Yes, when we came close together.

Q.—How long did you wait before you stopped and backed your vessel? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—About how long? Had you decreased half your distance after you hard aported, before you stopped and backed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—More than half in your judgment? A.—Yes, Sir, I rather think she did.

Q.—More than three-quarters? A.—Well, Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is after the change, and before the order was given to stop and back? A.—Yes, Sir, we were very close when the order was given to stop and back.

And on further questioning he answered as follows:

Q.—You say you were a mile off when you hard aported. In your judgment when you hard aported could you have cleared her by going ahead? A.—Of course we could have cleared her when a mile off, but not when we got closer.

The witness is not positive, but supposes that the schooner bore about north from the steamer when the latter discovered her. He says that the schooner held her course, and made no other sheer than the one named, as he believes. He thinks the vessels came together nearly at right angles, the steamer hitting the schooner on her starboard side about fifteen feet forward of her stern.

On the re-direct examination he was asked:

Q.—At the time you ported hard aport, had the order been given to back the vessel? A.—The Captain gave the order immediately.

Q.—Was she backing at the time the order to hard aport was given? A.—Yes, Sir.

And on being again cross-examined he replied to the question how far off from the schooner the helm of the steamer was put hard aport; "I judge a mile."

Edward P. Peters also testified for the claimants that he was a seaman on the *Carroll*; that he discovered the port light of the schooner; that it bore one or one and a half points on the steamers port bow.

On being asked: How soon after first discovering her did you see her green light? Within what distance? He answered: I should think three quarters of a mile to a mile from us; I was not paying attention to her; the man reported a green light, and the second mate gave the order to port the wheel, which was done, and she fell off a point or so, and was steady that way; I did not look again until I heard the other order.

This witness further states that when he heard the order hard-aport he knew there was something the matter, and turned and looked, and saw the schooner had changed her course, by seeing the green light. At that time he repeats that the vessels were three-quarters of a mile apart; that after that the bells were rung to stop and back, and obeyed.

This witness also gives it as his opinion that had the vessels continued on their original courses they would have passed from half to three quarters of a mile apart, their port sides toward each other.

He further says, after stating the courses of the vessels, that the effect of the first porting of the steamer was to throw her bow to the eastward, on a diverging course from that on which the schooner was sailing, and that it was while the vessels were on these courses that the schooner changed her course and sheered across the steamer's bows. That then the order to hard-a-port was given, and the order to stop and back immediately on top of it.

On cross-examination he thinks the red light of the schooner was four miles off when he first discovered it. The order to port was given and he thinks the steamer fell off about a point; that he did not look at it but a moment or two and saw no more of her till he heard the order to hard-a-port, then he looked and saw the green light, and thinks he saw the red light, but is not positive.

Lennan, the master of the *Carroll*, says that a light was reported a little on the steamer's port bow; that he gave the order to port a little and open the steamer's red light plain to the vessel ahead; that he walked back and forth across the deck, looking at the light, until he satisfied himself that he was clearing the schooner and another vessel which was coming down ahead of her, and farther to eastward nearer the track of the steamer. He gave no further concern then; that the vessel ahead of the schooner was steering the same course as the schooner was, but that the latter was further to westward; that the former passed the steamer from a quarter to half a mile to westward or left. On being closely questioned he estimates that the steamer's course was a long five miles from the west shore of the bay, the vessel ahead of her five and half miles, or a half a mile further, and the course of the steamer six miles off. On these courses, the schooner south, half east, and the steamer north, a little west, in their relative positions, the two would have passed each other a mile apart, if the course of neither had been altered. The Captain of the steamer also states that after the first porting he walked back and forth across the deck, and observed the light of the schooner; that she had drawn so close he had seen her sails, and satisfied himself she was steering down clear of him, when, after a time, the man on the bridge sung out in an excited manner that the schooner had starboarded her wheel; that he immediately gave the order to hard aport, and at once rang the bells to stop and back; that the collision then was inevitable, and the vessels soon came together.

It is proper here to state that the reason given by the Captain of the steamer for porting and backing at this time was to stop her way, and throw her bow to port, so as to let the schooner cross his bow if she could; that the action of her propeller, backing on a port helm, has the effect to throw her bow to port, while backing on a starboard helm brings her bow to starboard.

On the cross-examination the Captain supposes the vessels were from one-half to three-quarters of a mile off when the schooner's green light was discovered, on the angle from one vessel to the other.

Fuller, the second mate of the steamer, says that immediately on Thompson's reporting that the schooner had altered her course, the Captain ordered the wheel hard aport, and rung the bells to stop and back, and that the order and bells were obeyed.

On one point the testimony of the witness Thompson is confused and inconsistent. He repeats the statement that the steamer was stopped and backed as soon as the order to hard a port was given, which was when the vessels were a mile apart as near as he can judge. On the cross-examination he distinctly states that the steamer was not stopped and backed until a considerable portion of this mile had been run over, and that they were very close when this order was given. Very little reliance can be placed upon testimony of this character, whether such glaring discrepancies arise from forgetfulness, disingenuousness or dullness.

The impression derived from reading the first part of Peter's testimony is that the first order to port and then steady, was given when the schooner's green light was discovered, when, as he thinks, she was three-quarters of a mile or a mile from the steamer, and that the latter after falling off a point run some little time before the order to hard a port was given. But in the subsequent part of his statement he proceeds upon the idea that the first order to port was given when the schooner's light was first discovered, about four miles off. He says, however, that the order to stop and back was given immediately on the order to hard aport. Capt. Lennan, and Fuller, the second mate, confirm him on this point, and the former agrees that at that time the vessels were half or three-quarters of a mile apart; that is, on a diagonal line drawn from one to the other.

None of the witnesses for the claimants charge the schooner with changing her course from the time she was discovered till she had reached this point about three-quarters of a mile off from the steamer, when she showed her green light, and the steamer put her wheel hard aport and rung to stop and back.

Assuming, then, that the first change charged on the schooner was made as stated by the claimant's witnesses, let us see what must have been the relative positions of the vessels. They all agree in placing the schooner well to the westward or port of the track of the steamer, when the former was discovered. They agree that no change took place till she had approached within about a mile. As they were both sailing on nearly parallel courses then, and the steamer immediately ported a point, and held that course, diverging from the track of the schooner for three or four miles, it follows that the schooner, when she changed her course, must have been over a mile, or at least a full mile, to the westward of the steamer's course; in other words, she must have been off to westward at least five points on the steamer's port bow, and drawing down abeam of her. Now, if the schooner's helm had been put hard a starboard at this point, giving her a course at right angles to that of the steamer, and the latter had kept on, it is very doubtful if a collision could have taken place. The *Carroll* was making greater speed than the schooner, and would in all probability have reached and passed the point of intersection before the schooner reached it. The distance the vessels had to travel was about equal. But it is not necessary to apply this test, for it is clear on the evidence in behalf of the *Carroll* that, whatever change she then made, she did not hard a starboard, thus approaching the steamer's track at right angles. This is plain from the fact insisted on that the steamer, as soon as the schooner changed, reversed her engine and soon lost headway. Yet the schooner came down and struck the steamer's bows. It follows irresistibly that the schooner, from the point where her alleged change of direction took place, must have sailed on a diagonal line to the steamer's track; and had the latter kept her course, even without any change, she would have clearly passed the point of intersection before the schooner got there. Such a change of the schooner involved no risk of collision. Had the steamer kept on, the schooner would have passed under her stern with safety. On the *Carroll's* own showing, all she did to avert the collision was, when she saw the schooner coming toward her, to stop in her track and let the latter run down to her, and that she did this when the schooner was three-quarters of a mile or a mile off! Viewing the evidence for the *Carroll* in any light in which I have been able to place it, I fail to see that it furnishes a satisfactory explanation of the collision, or one which either disproves that given by the schooner or vindicates the steamer. The theory of the latter is an impossible one, and the assertion that she stopped and backed when the schooner was nearly a mile off borders on absurdity. Equally unreasonable is the claim that the schooner when off nearly a mile to the westward of the track of the steamer, and nearly down to her, suddenly starboarded and went to the eastward to cross her bows. The Court is, therefore, compelled to discard the theory offered by the *Carroll* and accept that of the schooner, which is simple and consistent, except that part of it which places the course of the steamer considerably to the westward of the track of the schooner.

It is useless to speculate on the subject, but it looks very much, in view of the evidence as a whole, as if these vessels approached each other nearly head and head for several miles, without any apprehension of danger, when the steamer, on discovering the schooner's green light, suddenly put her wheel hard aport, under some mistake as to the relative positions of the vessels. This view of the courses of the vessels and their relative positions, is strengthened by the statement of Thompson, who says that when he first discovered the schooner's red light, she bore nearly north, as he thinks; and by Peters, who states that when he saw the schooner's green light he thinks he saw her red light also. These two statements are consistent with the claim that the schooner made no change in her course. Whether the steamer was misled by some one of the numerous lights which one of her witnesses say were ahead before she came up near the schooner, or whether the order to hard to port was inadvertently given on suddenly discovering that the schooner was near, it is impossible to say. But it is clear that if the schooner was to the westward in the position assigned her by the steamer, when the former made her alleged change of course, then the order to hard aport was correct; but the order to stop and back was an error, for had she kept on hard aport, she would have cleared the schooner with perfect ease. If, on the other hand, the schooner's green light was nearly ahead, or a little on the *Carroll's* port bow, then the latter should have starboarded, for, according to the *Carroll's* own evidence, the schooner was nearly a mile distant, running on a starboard helm. The vessels would have then passed each to the left of the other.

But, as already intimated, the Court is compelled to accept the theory of the libelant's witnesses, especially as to the course and management of the schooner; and as she did not, according to their statement, change her course, the steamer must be held in fault. It was her duty to take early measures and clear the schooner. It is now settled by the Courts of this country, that it is equally the duty of steamers to give way to sailing vessels with a free wind, as well as those close hauled.

Let a decree be entered for the libelant, with an order of reference to a commissioner to compute the damages.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for respondents, John H. Platt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 18.

Before Judge Clerke.

A HUSBAND SUING FOR DIVORCE FOR CRUELTY AND INHUMAN TREATMENT BY THE WIFE—A CURIOUS CASE.

Austin Bronson vs. *Hannah Bronson.*—This case, in some of its aspects, is most remarkable. On the 19th of August, 1852, Austin Bronson was married to his wife Hannah. They have lived together nearly all the time since. They have four children, the eldest about 13 years, the youngest two or three years. A few months since he employed a lawyer to commence a suit for him against his wife, to the end that he might obtain a divorce from her, on the ground that she had treated him cruelly and in an inhuman manner. In other words, he sought to avail himself of that statute of this State which most lawyers believe was passed for the express purpose of protecting wives having improvident or brutal husbands. At all events, there are no cases in recent reports authorizing such a proceeding. Counsel in this action have been able to find one in second Paige's Chancery Reps., in which Chancellor Walworth decided that under the old practice such an action would lie. We state it briefly as follows:

In 1831 the case of R. L. Perry *vs.* P. Perry, came up in the Court of Chancery of this State before Chancellor Walworth. The bill as filed by the husband against his wife was to obtain a limited divorce on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment. It appeared that she was in the constant habit of intoxication; that she contracted debts in the name of her husband for liquors, &c., that in her fits of passion and drunkenness she committed acts of cruelty and violence upon him and his children; that she broke and destroyed his windows and furniture, and that of his neighbors; that on one occasion she attacked the husband in his sleep, and gave him a blow which wounded his head; on another occasion she beat his children with clubs, and threw a billet of wood at his little daughter, which so wounded the child that its life was endangered. The bill also set forth that the wife threatened to poison the husband, and actually procured arsenic for that purpose, and concealed it in her trunk, and concluded by alleging that it was dangerous for the husband and children to live with her. The wife demurred to the bill, upon the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction in such a case.

The Chancellor, in deciding the case, said there was no doubt that by the law of England, as it existed at the time of our separation from that country, and as it still exists there, such conduct as charged by the husband upon the wife, if not produced by his own misconduct, would be sufficient to entitle him to a decree against his wife, divorcing her from his bed and board. The Chancellor concluded by overruling the demurrer, and directing the wife to put in her answer.

In this case, yesterday, the motion was by counsel for plaintiff, for leave to make motion to enter judgment. Soon after the issue was joined some months ago, an order was obtained from a Judge of this Court, referring it to a Mr. Ackley as referee; the aforesaid referee having been nominated by the attorneys on either side. Testimony was taken, and the referee made his report, which was confirmed by Judge Barnard, and thus a decree obtained. The wife now makes affidavit that she was very much astounded when her husband came home one night and told her he had a decree of divorce against her; that she must move out of his house at once; and, said he, "You can take nothing with you, the children are yours no longer." The affidavits further show that in the beginning of the litigation the wife had employed a man named McKellar, of this City, to defend her. He reported progress to her from time to time until finally he said he could do nothing more. When she became satisfied that a judgment of divorce had been obtained, she swears she felt satisfied that McKellar had deceived her. That he had taken her money and neglected her case. She thereupon employed other attorneys, and before the latter could get McKellar out of the case they were compelled to make a motion at Special Term, where Judge Peckham decided that McKellar had neglected his client's interests, and that he was not entitled to costs, and that the other attorneys must be substituted. A defence was then commenced, the wife insisting that the whole proceedings hitherto have been conducted in fraud of her rights, and that if any decree of divorce is to be obtained, she in fact is the one who should have it by reason of his brutal treatment of her. Although a judgment against her was entered, it seems it was set aside on account of some informalities. The plaintiff's counsel now wants leave to renew his motion for judgment. After a long discussion upon either side, the Court took the papers, and reserved the decision. During the argument the Judge expressed his doubts, whether, under the law as it now is, such an action can be maintained. He intimated that all the law we have upon the subject, must have been, in the very nature of things, designed to protect a wife against a brutal, an intemperate, or improvident husband.

For plaintiff, Mr. C. Loomis; for defendant, Mr. S. C. Conable.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 18.

Present, Presiding Judge Leonard and Judge Clerke.

NO DECISIONS RENDERED—ONE ADMISSION TO THE BAR—THE CROTON AQUEDUCT CASE, &C.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court as the time for rendering decisions in cases argued at the April and June terms. At the hour named at the time of the last adjournment—namely, 12 o'clock—the spacious Court-room was nearly filled with members of the Bar, mainly attracted thither in the hope that some of their causes would be decided. Several very important ones recently argued, and which are of much public interest, among them the Church-street extension case, the New-York Butchers *vs.* The Board of Health, and several will cases, it was believed would be determined. But lawyers and litigants, as well as reporters, were doomed to disappointment. The Presiding Judge took his seat on the bench at 1 o'clock, and immediately announced that no decisions would be rendered. No doubt, said he, many members of the Bar were there with the expectation that decisions would be rendered. The disappointment was unavoidable, and arose partly from the fact that the two members of the Bench then present had been unable to meet and consult with Judges Welles and Miller, both of whom resided in other districts, but who during the April and June Terms had been associated with them on the Bench in hearing many of the causes. And then, again, he Judge Leonard, had been occupied so constantly with the Special Term and Chamber business during the two weeks preceding this, and next after the last adjournment of the General Term, that he had no time or opportunity to prepare opinions, or to examine the opinions of his brethren on the bench.

A member of the Bar moved for the admission, as an attorney and counselor of this Court, of Mr. Simon Sonhelm, formerly of the Missouri Bar. Upon the reading and filing of the proper affidavits and certificates, and the signing of the roll and taking the usual oath of office, Mr. Sonhelm was duly admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State.

The Counsel to the Corporation presented the report of the Commissioners of Awards and Assessments in the matter of the extension of Avenue A from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-ninth-street. There being no opposition, the report was confirmed. In the matter of the opening and extension of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, Mr. Deans, Assistant Counsel to the Corporation, said that, by consent of counsel on the other side, that case was to go over to the November General Term. Ordered accordingly.

In the case of The People *ex rel.* Frederick A. Hackley and Benjamin G. Wells, appellants *vs.* The Croton Aqueduct Board, respondents, counsel stated that it was important that the matter should be disposed of as soon as possible owing to the necessity of having certain work performed. Full particulars of this case have already appeared in the Times, and our readers may remember that it is an application on the part of the relators, Hackey and Wells, for a *mandamus* to compel the Croton Board to award a contract to them for the construction of what is called "High Service Water Works," at Carmansville. Application was made to the Special Term sometime since, and after a full argument the Judge denied the motion and the relators took an appeal to the General Term. It appears that the relators claim that they are entitled to the award of the contract because they were the lowest bidders, in answer to the advertisement for proposals issued by the Croton Board.

The respondents claim that by the fourth section of the act of 1863 they are vested with a discretion which authorizes them, at their pleasure, to refuse to award the contract to any person bidding for the same. A letter from Mr. Craven, of the Board, was produced, which set forth the importance to the public of having the case disposed of as promptly as possible. The way the matter stands now, the Board cannot proceed with the work—there being an injunction from the Court forbidding any action whatever.

Under these circumstances counsel deemed it advisable to submit the printed case, and the points upon both sides, there being no General Term for the hearing of motions of this kind until November next. Submitted accordingly.

For relators, Mr. Wm. F. Allen; for the Board, Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. W. C. Trull.

The General Term then adjourned to Thursday, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FUGITIVE DISCHARGED.

The People, &c., vs. *Marquis Levi.*—In this case, already reported in the Times, the prisoner Levi is charged with having, by fraud and false representations, obtained goods of Meagher, Taaffe & Co., merchants, of San Francisco, to the amount of $6,000 in gold, and then, it seems, he fled to New-York. A requisition was obtained from Gov. Frederick F. Low, of California, on Gov. Fenton. On his arrival here Levi was taken into custody and held to await the granting of the warrant by Gov. Fenton. During the several day's delay a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained for Levi's discharge. Yesterday the New-York Governor returned the requisition unsigned. It was denied on the ground that the offence charged in the requisition is not a crime at common law, although a misdemeanor, and made a felony by the statutes of our State.

The case which is presented does not disclose that degree of turpitude which, it is submitted, should characterize the transaction to induce the Governor to sign a warrant for the surrender of the prisoner. The prisoner was therefore discharged from custody.

For the attaching creditors, Mr. H. H. Rice; for prisoner, Mr. S. H. Stuart.

COURT OF ERRORS—TRENTON, N. J.

Chief-Justice Green, Presiding.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

West vs. *The New-Jersey Transportation Railroad Company.*—West, an infant, sued the defendants for damages, alleging negligence on the part of the defendants. The jury gave the plaintiff $3,000. Defendants appealed to General Term, on the ground that the testimony showed that the plaintiff contributed to the accident, and therefore he should have been non-suited. The General Term affirmed the verdict of Court below.

The defendants then applied for a writ of error, and the case was ably argued last week, before Chief-Justice Green and a full Bench, and they have affirmed the verdict below, thereby settling the law in regard to these difficult questions: That the question of negligence on the part of the plaintiff contributing to the accident, is a question for the jury.

Wm. Silas Whitehead, of Newark, N. J., and Wm. Wirt Hewett, of New-York City, for plaintiff; and John Jackson, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Scudder for defendants.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

There were forty-one cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, fully the average number, but as many of these were for trivial offences and a considerable number of the charges of assault and battery were not pressed by complainants, the session was a brief one, the Court reaching the end of the calendar by 11 o'clock. The charges were as follows: 12 of petty larceny, 1 of indecent exposure, 1 of disorderly house, 24 of assault and battery, and 3 of violation of Health Law.

ROWDY GALLANTRY.

James Gillen, one of the vile *habitués* of the City Hall Park, during the sleeping hours of honest people, was charged by a young woman named Elizabeth Hoby, with a felonious assault upon her person on the night of Monday last. Elizabeth, as she stated it, wished to see one of the employes in the Times printing office, an acquaintance of hers. Her business with him was of a pressing nature, as it brought her so late as 10:30 o'clock to find him. Finding the front door of the building closed, she asked the prisoner, who was loitering in the neighborhood, if there was any other way of reaching the compositors' room. He showed her round to the Nassau-street entrance, and further escorted her part of the way up the stairs toward the room she was looking for. On the second landing he attempted the violence complained of, and, failing in his purpose, seriously hurt the girl by his brutal handling. She screamed loudly, and rushing down the stairs, called for an officer, who, for a wonder, was just where he ought to be—within reach when wanted. He arrested Gillen. The prisoner, who had nothing to say for himself nor anybody to say a word for him, was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months.

JEAN, SANS CHEMISE.

John Bell, a fine healthy looking young fellow, appeared to answer the charge of stealing two shirts. Strange to say, John appeared for trial attired in the lightest Summer costume compatible with decency. He was dressed in vest and pantaloons only. Shirt had he none, nor hat; his bare, plump, well-turned arms, would have won flatteries from any buxom dame who could exhibit such fair proportions of upper limb in a ball-room. The complainant in the case made no appearance and John protested his innocence. On being discharged he looked around appealingly as if for a shirt. He evidently would have preferred being locked up for a spell, in the hope of being shirted, to doing violence to the Court and the crowd outside by going out into the world as if to challenge it to mortal combat with shut fists. Had Justice Kelly only said, "ten days City Prison and a shirt," Bell would have rung merrily on the way to penal servitude, but there was no Samaritan on the bench nor in the Court, and John was handed out of the shadows of the Tombs into the glaring sunlight and the staring street, by the rude myrmidons of the law.

AN ASSAULT.

George Temple, a choleric, stout gentleman was charged with an assault by Mr. Daniel J. Sprague, a member of the business firm known as the Mercantile Agency. Mr. Sprague stated that the defendant Temple had been in his employment at $8 per week, and that ceasing to have any further need of his services he had dismissed him. On the 6th of July at 4:30 in the afternoon, he (Sprague) left his office for the day; Temple met him and used some threatening language to him; he tried to get away from him so as to avoid a collision; he passed into the City Hall Park and Temple still following him confirmed him in his impression that the prisoner had some bad object in contemplation; he, complainant, turned with the intention of calling upon an officer for protection; Temple then struck him fracturing his nose and driving in a molar. An officer came to his rescue, to whom he gave him in charge. Counsel for the defence of Temple stated that he was instructed to say that on the afternoon previous to that of the assault, to which the prisoner confessed his guilt, Mrs. Temple, the prisoner's wife, called upon Mr. Sprague to make inquiry about her husband and the cause of his dismissal. She went into Mr. Sprague's private room, and there Sprague attempted improper liberties with her. She told her husband this on her return home, which so exasperated him that he was driven to commit the assault complained of.

Two gentlemen who were in the office when Mrs. Temple called on the 5th of July, swore that to their knowledge there was no private interview whatever between Mr. Sprague and the lady. One of these, Mr. Boyd, (also one of the firm,) said that when Mrs. Temple came she spoke to him asking for her husband whom she said she had not seen for two days; she asked if any money was due him, to which Mr. Boyd replied that he believed not. He however called Mr. Sprague, to whom he introduced Mrs. Temple, putting the question about the money. Mr. Sprague replied that Mr. Temple had received all that was due to him. This the witness stated was all the conversation that passed between Mrs. Temple and Mr. Sprague. Mrs. Temple then went away. Witnesses were called by the defence who swore to the good character and peacefulness of Mr. Temple. The Court said that had there been any evidence whatever to sustain the theory of counsel as to the cause of the prisoner's anger and of the assault, he would have taken it into consideration, but there was no such evidence. Respectable witnesses swore to the conversation which passed between Mr. Sprague and Mrs. Temple and there was no evidence to show that they had had any other. Taking into consideration, however, the previous good character of the prisoner he thought justice would be satisfied by his serving two months in the Penitentiary. The prisoner after affectionately embracing his wife was removed by the officer.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

John Reily, a dealer in junk, was charged by his wife Mary, with threatening to take her life and with beating and kicking her on occasions "too numerous to mention." Mrs. Reily, a sharp-visaged virago-looking woman, with a high-pitched soprano organ of her own, told her story, so that everybody heard it who was not stone deaf, within a hundred yards of the speaker. She said she married John about a year ago; he was about 59 then; she spent $260 on him; fixed up his house and bought a cart and horse for him. In return for all this and more too, he came home and beat her, using the toes of his boots upon her legs in a most unmanly way and starving her into the bargain.

Mary was cross-examined at great length, to the infinite amusement of those who wait all day for just such a mouthful of fun as such a case affords. She waxed exceedingly wroth with the counsel, to whom she said some very crooked things. She confessed that when John came home that night she did give the bottles he brought home with him a tip too fun, and that she might have given him a slap or two on the back. When the counsel asked her if she were sober that night she grew very warm indeed, but when he dared to put the question if she had any male acquaintances in the neighborhood younger than John, "she stabbed him with her angry eye," and flung upon him such selections from her copious vocabulary that counsel must have felt criminal for the moment. When asked if John did not support her, she gave the no in a shriek. "No," screamed Mary; "he spinds what he ought to give to me on you and the like of you."

Counsel—Did you ever leave him, Mary?

Mary—Yes, twice I did; I had better do that than starve.

Counsel—And pray what did you do when you went to live out?

Mary—What I did when I went to live out is none of your business. Can I not go to a neighbor's house widout telling what I was doing there to every dirty blackguard?

Court—Hush! hush! that will do now.

Mary—Oh yes, yer honor, I'm out of temper may be, but I didn't think I should have ever to listen to such an impitent man as that.

The prisoner's daughter testified to Mary's little peculiarities of temper, of which the Court had had a fair sample. Reily was set free.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 18, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	111⅝	300	Butler Coal	17¼
15,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '64 C.	108⅞	200	Cen. Coal	48½
36,000	do	108⅞	100	Mariposa Pr.	23½
60,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65, N. Issue	107⅝	200	Pacific Mail	144⅞
2,500	do	107⅝	100	do	144⅞
5,000	do	107⅝	300	do b60	144⅞
20,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	101⅞	300	do ....2d call	144⅞
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s, First Ser.	107⅛	200	N. Y. Central	106⅞
1,000	do ....Sec. Ser	107⅛	100	do s60	106⅝
14,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan C	105	100	do ....2d call	106⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s New	66¾	1500	Erie Railroad	71
3,000	Ga. St. 6s ....new	71	200	do s30	70⅝
1,000	N. Car. 6s ....New	58	500	do b30	71¼
4,000	do	57½	100	do ....2d call	70⅞
5,000	do	56⅝	100	Erie R. Pf.	76½
5,000	N. Car. 6s ....x-c	57	15	N. Y. & N. H. R.	119
10,000	do	56½	800	Clev. & Pitts.	92¼
1,000	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Issue	79	100	Hud. Riv. R.	114½
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¼	100	do ....2d call	113¾
4,500	Ohio Pr. C.	62	500	Reading R.	104½
3,000	do	64	600	do	104⅜
5,000	Erie 1st M.	103	100	Mich. Cen.	110
1,000	Erie 3d M.	101	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅜
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97	100	Chi. & N. W.	45½
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	85	20	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	70⅞
26	St. Nicholas Bank	108	100	do	70½
50	Cen. Nat. Bank	106	300	do	70⅝
10	do	107	700	do ....2d call	70¼
45	Metropolitan B'k.	128¼	200	Chic. & R. I.	98⅜
10	Continental Bank	105	500	do	98⅝
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	107	63	do	97⅝
5	Shoe & L. Bank	108¼	100	do ....2d call	98⅛
75	Manhattan Gas	148	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	46⅛
100	do	150	1500	do	47
550	Adams Ex. Co.	72	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	62⅝
200	Wells & F. Ex.	66	100	do	62⅛
20	Amer. Ex.	68⅞	100	Tol. W. & W.	49⅛
20	do ....2d call	69	300	do	49
300	Canton Co.	48⅞	300	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	102¼
100	Quicksilver	33¼	100	do	102⅛
100	Wilksbarre Coal	39¾	100	do s20	102
200	West. U. Tel.	47¼	100	do	102
23	do	47½	15	do	101
			100	do ....2d call	102
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pr. b30	83
			410	do	83
			100	Chi. & Alton R.	114

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅛	100	N. Y. Cen.	106⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	111⅛	200	do	106⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss.	107⅝	500	do	106⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	102	1200	Erie R.	71⅛
20,000	Tenn. 6s ....new	67	30	Erie Railroad Pr.	77
5,000	do	66⅞	400	M. S. & N. I.	79⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c	69	200	Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '70	99	200	Reading R.	104
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d	80½	100	do	104⅛
60	Fourth N. Bank	105½	200	Clev. & Pitts	92
80	Amer. Ex.	69	400	do	92¼
120	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ℘ cent. paid	11½	700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	70⅝
100	Canton Co.	48½	100	do	70⅜
200	Quick. Min. Co.	34	300	Chi. & R. I.	98⅝
100	Mar Min Co.	10½	500	do	98⅜
100	At. Mail	110⅝	30	do	98⅛
400	West. U. Tel.	47⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	46⅝
100	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	144⅞	100	do	46½
100	do	144⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	62⅛
			300	P., F. W. & C.	102⅝
			100	do	102⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅛	200	West. U. Tel.	47⅜
250	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	144⅛	800	Clev. & Tol. R.	120⅜
400	do c	144⅛	400	do	120⅛
400	do c	144⅛	200	do c	120⅛
600	N. Y. Cen.	106⅝	200	do	120⅛
200	do c	106⅝	100	do	120⅛
2300	Erie R.	70⅞	100	Hudson R.	114⅛
400	do c	70⅞	100	do s60	113¾
300	do b3	71	100	do	114⅛
300	do b10	71	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅛
300	do b5	70⅞	100	do c	98⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	49	100	do s15	98⅛
100	do	49⅛	100	do b3	98⅜
600	Reading R.	104½	800	Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
100	do	104⅛	200	do c	45⅜
200	do	104⅛	200	do s30	45⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63½	200	do b3	45⅛
100	do	63⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70½
400	M. So. & N. I.	79⅛	300	do	70⅜
200	do	79⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex.	66⅝	400	Hud. Riv. R.	114
300	Adams Ex.	71½	100	do s60	113½
200	Mar. Pref.	23	100	do c	114
100	Cum. Coal	38½	200	M. S. & N. I.	79
100	West. U. Tel.	47⅛	300	do	78⅞
100	do b10	47½	100	do b10	79
200	N. Y. Cen. b30	106⅝	100	do	78⅞
100	do	106⅝	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅛
200	do	106⅛	800	Chic & N. W.	45⅜
300	do	106⅝	100	do b15	45⅝
800	Erie R.	70⅝	800	Chic. & N. W. P.	70
200	do	70⅝	800	do	70⅝
600	Reading R.	103⅞	200	do c	70⅝
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅝	200	do b10	70¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$2,000	Am. Gold	140	200	M. & St. P.	46
10,000	O. & M. C.	26¼	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅛
10,000	do b15	29⅝	100	do	79⅝
100	Boston W. P.	22⅛	100	do s30	79⅝
100	Cum. Coal	38⅜	100	do b5	79⅝
100	do	38⅜	400	C., R. I. & P.	98⅜
100	do b10	38⅜	300	do	98⅜
50	Wells, F. & Co. Ex.	67	200	do s10	98⅜
100	Pac. M. S. Co. b10	144⅛	200	do b5	98⅜
100	Atlantic Mail b30	111⅛	600	Chic. & N. W.	45⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	47⅛	200	do b10	45⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	106⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70⅝
200	Erie R.	71	100	do b10	71
800	do b3	71⅛	1500	do	71
200	do s10	71	100	do	71
100	do	71⅛	700	P., F. W. & C. b3	102⅛
100	Hud. R. R.	114⅛	100	do	102⅛
200	Reading R.	104⅛	100	Butler Coal	18⅛

THURSDAY, July 18—P. M.

The Gold Room has been very quiet to-day at 139⅜@139⅝, most of the sales reported being at 139⅝—the closing figure of last night. The small sales made by the Government Brokers yesterday at 140⅛ ℘ cent. appear to have been sufficient to repress the advancing tendency in the speculation, for while the amount actually sold was unimportant, the ability and purpose of the Treasury to supply the market at any point above 140 ℘ cent. to a round amount if needed for export, was clearly indicated. The export by the German steamer to-day amounts to $301,000. Exchange is steady, but offered nearly as cheap on 3 days' Sight as on 60 days, owing to the almost nominal rates of interest on the other side. The rates of interest to the Brokers here have settled down to 4@5 ℘ cent. on the Public Funds, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on other approved collateral, the demand to-day being exceedingly moderate. The Treasury Office, thus far, has taken up less than $2,000,000 of the Compound Interest Notes due on the 15th inst., and upon which interest has ceased. The holders appear wholly indifferent about presenting them while Money is so easy. The Customs Duties in Gold are averaging about $300,000 ℘ day this week.

The Public Funds were steady in price through the forenoon, but the dealings not active. Late in the day the demand improved and there was a disposition to buy freely of the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865-67 and of the 7.30 ℘ cents. The offerings are not important in amount at the going rates, and it will require a recovery equal to about the highest prices of last week to induce a free business.

The Railway market found its chief interest in Erie stock to-day. The contest was pretty closely watched to-day by both parties. Lower sales in the morning were expected even by the *Bulls* in the Stock, after yesterday's experience, and some few thousand shares were sold at 70⅝@⅜@⅞ ℘ cent. before the regular morning Boards. The cash price, however, soon returned to 71 ℘ cent., and in the Afternoon advanced to 71⅛ ℘ cent. On Hudson, Harlem and New-York Central no decided impression was made either way, and most of the Western Roads, after opening at a concession of a ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. from yesterday's sales, returned to previous figures. The Miscellaneous Stocks were higher on the old Express shares, steady on the Steamship lines, and dull on Cumberland. Quicksilver, Mariposa and Western Telegraph Tennessee Bonds were ½ ℘ cent. higher. Of the New-York roads Central was firmest, and of the Western roads Rock Island and Northwest Preferred were firmest at the close of business.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Railway speculation generally firm, although stoutly resisted on Erie and some of the Western Stocks. Gold was stronger at the close, and sold up to 139⅞@140 ℘ cent.:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102	Northwest	45⅝	45⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111⅜	N. West Pref.	70⅝	70⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	Rock Island	98⅝	98⅞
N. Y. Central	106⅝	105⅞	Fort Wayne	102⅛	102⅜
Erie	71⅛	71⅛	W. U. Telegraph	47⅛	47⅞
Hudson	114⅛	114⅛	Cumberland	38⅜	38⅜
Reading	104⅜	104⅛	Mariposa, Pref.	23⅛	23½
Mich. Southern	79⅝	79⅜	St. Paul Pref.	63⅝	62⅝
Illinois Central	123⅝	123⅛	Toledo&Wabash	49⅛	49½
Pittsburgh	92⅛	92⅛	American Gold	139⅝	138⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅞	66⅞	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881	109⅝	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	115¼
500 & 1,000, '81	110	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	107
5-20, reg., 1862	108¼	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	109⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	End. cou., 1874	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅞	10-40 reg.	101¼
5-20s, reg., 1865	109⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	109	7-3-10 1st series	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	107⅜	7-3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅜	7-3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20 c., 1867	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. 1870	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	66
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c	67
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Virginia 6s, x-c	52
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Georgia 6s	70
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100¼	North Carolina ex c	57¼
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	91½	North Carolina n. bds.	57
Ohio 6 ℘ c. 1870	97	Missouri 6s	102¼
Illinois all 6s	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Indiana 5 ℘ ct.	92	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	102
Michigan 7 ℘ c. 1878	97	California 7s	122
Mich. 7 ℘ c. War l'n.	97	Connecticut 6s	98

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Irving	104½
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	128¾
Merchants'	116	Market	110
Mechanics'	118	Nassau	106
Union	117	Shoe and Leather	109
America	136½	Continental	104½
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	St. Nicholas	109
Seventh Ward	105	Marine	140
Commerce	105	Commonwealth	105
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
Ocean	103	Central National	106
Pacific	175	Fourth National	105½
Chatham	137	Ninth National	106
Bank of North Am'a	105	Tenth National	103
Hanover	112	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Con. 7 ℘ c. ex. bonds	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Con. 7 ℘ c. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	108	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
Erie 1st mort., 1867	103½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st endorsed	101	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	99½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88½	Chi. & R. I. Con. mort.	90
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85	102	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Har. 3d. M. & S. F., '68	97½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84½
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 69-72	108	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	98	Chi. & A., S. F. 1st mort	101
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	105	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	113	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	48
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $309,000; Gold Notes, $105,000; total receipts, $1,173,587 09; total payments, $1,806,622 50; balance, $130,365,635 97.

The Government Deposits in the National Banks in the Atlantic cities, on July 1, were reduced to the following sums:

New-York City and State	$3,005,090
Philadelphia	1,644,962
Boston	2,213,219
Total	$6,863,271

Or less than *two ℘ cent.* of the aggregate gross deposits and country Bank balances reported by the foregoing Banks—$367,491,988.

The Erie Railroad.

From Satterthwaite's London Circular, July 3.

An attempt is making to rescue this concern from its present mode of management at the next annual meeting to be held in October; for this purpose we shall be glad to receive the proxies of such shareholders as may be disposed to intrust them to our care, and on application will forward a proxy paper for their execution. It does seem simply absurd that a railroad company having a gross revenue last year of $14,596,413 should not be able to pay any dividend on its stock, or should be encumbered with a large floating debt, and why, we would ask, with a combination forming on the north by the New-York Central, Hudson River, Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern, to run direct to Chicago, and another on the south formed by the Pennsylvania Central, Ohio Central, and Terre Haute and Alton, to St. Louis, should the Erie remain isolated instead of making the most of such a broad gauge combination as could be formed, which, abandoning steamboats, should seek an unbroken broad-gauge route from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Cleveland, in the West, to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the Atlantic, and thus under one sound direction bring up the hitherto unfortunate Erie into the category of good dividend-paying roads, such as the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, New-Jersey Central, and others which could readily be enumerated. The Hudson River, under its old management, was as much a subject of ridicule as regards dividends as the Erie, and yet in a few years, under a management really interested in its welfare, has come to be an eight per cent. stock. The capital has been doubled recently—the Shareholders receiving a $100 share on payment of $50—a great bonus, as the Stock was 135 to 140 at the time, and it is expected eight per cent. dividends will be earned on the increased capital. Again, contrast the sad condition of the Erie with its floating debt approaching $5,000,000, with the New-York Central, which Company will have in all probability at the end of the current year, an amount of undivided net earnings, inclusive of sinking funds, equal to the distribution of 30 per cent. of stock, with the prospect of maintaining recent rate of dividends upon the whole increased stock capital.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3,678 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 360 bags Corn Meal, 12,412 bushels Wheat, 141,471 bushels Corn, 260 bushels Rye, 600 bushels Oats, 303 bushels Malt, 60 bbls. Beef, 41 pkgs. Cut Meats, 335 pkgs. Lard, 2,420 bbls. Petroleum, and 322 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $8 75@$8 81¼ for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand and very firm, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@19¼c.; St. Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is quoted very firm on a moderate business. Middling grades closed at 26¼c.@27¼c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 2,250 bales, against receipts of 179 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,121
Receipts last week	4,915
Receipts preceding week	9,462
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	390,468
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	617,574
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Jan. 1	331,113
Exports since Sept. 1	452,400
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	78,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,835,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,498,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	167,000

Prices of Cotton in New-York—Liverpool Classification.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary	21	21	21	22
Good Ordinary	22	22	22	22½
Low Middling	24½	24½	24½	25
Middling	26½	26½	26½	27½
Strict Middling	27½	27½	27½	28½
Good Middling	28½	28½	29½	30½

EGGS—Are less abundant and are in good demand at higher prices, including Jersey, extra brands, at 27c.@29c.; State and Pennsylvania at 26c.@28c.; Ordinary Western at 20c.@23c.; Western, by express, at 23c.@26c.; Canada at 22c.@26c. ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand to-day at a further reduction of 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,350 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$8 30; very poor to good Extra State at $8 20@$10 20; good to choice do. do. at $10 30@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 15@$11 25 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$8 30
Extra State	8 20	@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 20	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 15	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@18 50

Southern Flour is in limited request, and quite heavy; sales have been reported of 280 bbls., at $9 50@$11 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 30@$17 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $10 75@$14 50 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at from $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 80@$5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,750 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$15 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—Business in Domestic has been rather inactive this week. We quote: Apples, Virginia, green, $7@9 ℘ bbl.; Apples, ordinary, $2@$5; Cherries, Red, ℘ lb., 10c.@12c.; Raspberries, Antwerp, White, 14c.@20c. ℘ basket, 8c.@9c. Dried Fruit has been dull. We quote: Apples, State, 7c.@8c.; Apples, Western, 6c.@7c.; Apples, Southern, 3c.@4c.; Peaches, new Southern, 40c.@41c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 7½c.@8½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8½c.; Cherries, new, pitted, 40c.@45c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, decidedly lower and very irregular. Sales have been confined to 23,000 bushels, including rejected Spring, for export, at $1 65; new Amber Jersey at $2 70@$2 75; new White Virginia at $2 70@$2 75; new Amber Southern at $2 65@$2 75, and White California at $2 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, especially for export, at reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels, at $1 03@$1 07½ for very handsome new Mixed Western; $1 08@$1 09 for nearly pure Yellow do., in small lots; 91c.@$1 02 for unsound and damp, and $1 10@$1 18 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues dull but steady. Sales 4,100 bushels at $1 65 for State; $1 57 for Virginia; $1 50@$1 53 for Canada, and $1 47 for Western. Barley continues quite nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are quiet and rather heavy, including New Western at from 78½c.@92c. for the whole range; poor to prime State at 91c.@93c. ℘ bushel; sales 23,000 bushels. Beans in small supply and receipt, and with a fair demand prices have advanced. We quote: Beans, marrows, hand-picked, $4 20@$4 40; Beans, mediums, hand-picked, $4 10@$4 25; Beans, Kidneys, hand-picked, $4 25@$4 50; prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 25@$3 50; Peas, Canada, in bulk, $1 25@$1 30; Peas, Canada, in bbls., $1 40@$1 45, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1@$1 05 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at $1@$1 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive, but firm, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in request at steady prices.

LUMBER—Is in moderate demand at uniform prices. The Albany *Argus* says: "There has been a fair trade during the week, but the market has been far from active. On clear lumber we not change our quotations, though the bulk of the sales has been made at our inside quotations. On coarse lumber our quotations are reduced. Buyers are looking for still lower figures, and the weight of opinion in the district is that the quotations will lower; but if lower prices be not reached within a fortnight, lumber will be steadily held through the season. The receipts, it will be seen, are again very large; more than double those of the second week in July last year. Stocks, of course, are large and well assorted. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals for the first week in July, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Staves, lbs.
1866	8,314,300	2,085	1,495,200
1867	19,701,900	1,841	514,500

Of the lumber received, 13,762,700 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 5,939,200 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 15, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Staves, lbs.
1866	80,048,500	16,000	6,817,000
1867	100,257,500	6,712	11,241,500

Freights are dull; we quote: To New-York, $1 50 ℘ M; Bridgeport and New-Haven, $2; Norwich and Middletown, $2 50; Hartford, $3; Providence and Fall River, $3; Philadelphia, $3 50@$4 50; Baltimore and Washington, $5; Richmond and Petersburgh, $5 50.

MOLASSES—Is in less request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 34c.@53c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in pretty fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@60c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 37½; Resin at $3 50@$9 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$6; Pitch, $4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 67c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 29@$1 34 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in fair request and buoyant at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 13c.@14c. for do., in bulk; 29c.@32c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c.@43c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—New Southern Potatoes are lower in consequence of bad order. New Potatoes are scarce and in active demand at a round advance in price. We quote new potatoes: Bermudas, $4 50@$5 25; Savannah, $3@$5; Norfolk, $3@$4. Old Potatoes: Peach Blows, $3@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $3@$3 50; Prince Alberts, $3 25@$3 75 ℘ bbl. Onions, Bermudas, ℘ bbl., $3 50@$4; Turnips, ℘ 100 bunches, $2 50@$4; Cabbages, ℘ 100, $4@$7; Tomatoes, ℘ bushel, $2@$3; String Beans, ℘ bbl., $3 50@$3 75; Cucumbers, ℘ 100, $3@$5; Squashes, ℘ bbl., $7@$7 50.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Live Poultry is in better demand at an advance in price. We quote live poultry: Turkeys, ℘ lb, 18c.@20c.; Fowls, ℘ lb., 18c.@20c.; Spring Chickens, ℘ pair, 63c.@$1 25; Geese, ℘ pair, $1 50@$2; Ducks, ℘ pair, $1@$1 25; Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ℘ dozen, $3 50@$4.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited speculative demand at declining prices. Sales since our last of 4,650 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 87 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 62½ cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75 for Prime, and $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Government took 1,000 bbls. Prime Mess at $22 45@$22 55 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 10c.@11c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 285 pkgs. Bacon continues scarce and wanted. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 1,180 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@13¼c., and small lots of very choice kettle-rendered at 13¾c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues dull at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 135 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams have been quite nominal. Butter is in some demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 7c.@14½c. ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Stabin & Floyd notice thus: "The market for Butter is without material change since our last report. The trade continues confined to local wants and small coastwise orders. Western stock is accumulating, there being no demand except for the finer grades, and the tendency is to lower rates. State Butter is in moderate supply, with a fair demand at quotations for fine pails and firkins, low grades being unsalable. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 12,730 pkgs. We have alluded in some previous reports to the impolitic course pursued by dairymen in holding back stock, and as the season advances we repeat our view of the subject, viz., that a positive necessity exists for finding a market for stock outside of local trade, which can only be accompanied by comparative low prices. We make no change in quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℘ lb.	.20	@26
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℘ lb.	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	.13	@14

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 58,049 boxes. The amount is larger than a proportionate amount of the make, and much larger than can be relied on as average receipts. All kinds of stock have been forced on the market, much of which is green curds instead of merchantable Cheese fairly cured, the result of which being disastrous will cure the evil. No Cheese should be boxed for market until it has stood thirty days, and this rule should be strictly followed. Fine Cheese has maintained quotations, with sales of Extra Factories at outside prices, while low grades and improperly made Cheese, together with many lots of consigned Factories, have been sold at buyers' prices or rejected as trash. The tendency of the English markets is still to lower prices, but it is evident that the bottom is nearly reached, both here and abroad. We quote:

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	.14	@14½
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb.	.12	@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	.12	@12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb.	.10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	.7	@9

SUGARS—Have been in good request at full prices; sales since our last 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@13¼c., and 320 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at from 14c.@17¼c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 73,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@13¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 115,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11⅝c., also, 38,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9⅛ ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in less request, but firm in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ lb.; 22,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5d. ℘ bushel. For London, 15,000 bushels Corn on private terms; 100 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 25s. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5d. ℘ bushel; 15 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. For Bristol, 60 tons Tallow, at 20s. For Bremen, 400 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 3d. For Cadiz and orders, a schooner, with Tobacco, at 30s.; if to Alicante or Valencia, at 32s. 6d.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FAZIO; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE, and THE LOVE-CHASE. Leading character by Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, VETERAN OF 102, PIZARRO, THE FRENCH SPY, ROBERT MACAIRE, and RIVAL DUTCHMAN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MY WIFE POLLY and ONLY A CENT. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM. THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DREAMS OF DELUSION, LOAN OF A LOVER, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

HIGH BRIDGE.
THIS AFTERNOON, Leslie, the Hero of Niagara Falls, on the tight rope.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches announce that six active participants in the Waterford riots have been tried, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A grand banquet was given at the Guildhall yesterday evening, in honor of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. The Viceroy of Egypt, with the Prince of Wales and all the principal members of the English Government were present, mingling with nearly 3,000 guests. While the banquet was in progress, a ball given to the Belgian Volunteers, now sojourning in the metropolis, was taking place at Agricultural Hall.

Strenuous efforts are being made to obtain the release of the Fenian Gen. Nagle, whom the Irish Guard arrested shortly after the prisoner landed in Ireland. The intercession of the American Government has been invoked, it is said, in his behalf.

It is estimated that the holding of the great naval review which took place off Spithead on Wednesday, involved an outlay of fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The raft *Nonpareil*, Capt. Mikes, which sailed from this port on June 4, was spoken at sea July 10, by a vessel which reached Liverpool on Wednesday. The Captain of the tiny craft and the two men constituting her crew were enjoying good health and required no assistance.

The Danish Parliament, which has been in session at Copenhagen, adjourned yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Chandler's resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the execution of Maximilian's decree of October, 1865, how many Mexican soldiers and officers were executed, &c., was agreed to. Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution expressive of the sense of the American people toward the Republic of Mexico. It sets forth that Congress in behalf of the people of the United States, express to the republican patriots of the Republic of Mexico their admiration for the long, persistent and heroic struggle of their people to maintain the integrity of their country and the republican form of its government and institutions, their congratulations for the signal triumph they have gained over foreign influence and domestic treachery; and their earnest hope that the victory will consolidate and strengthen the Republic, establish and confirm republican institutions, law and order, and a due regard for the rights of person and property; and that a humane and liberal policy toward the vanquished may crown the glory of their endurance, courage and valor. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Hendricks called up the bill relative to the Indian troubles, and considerable debate followed. An amendment authorizing Gen. Grant to accept 4,000 volunteers to frontier service, was agreed to. The time for calling these troops into service was left with the Commission created by the bill. The bill was then taken out of the Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate. After further discussion the bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Scofield, on leave, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the payment of three millions of dollars for cotton claims under the decision of the Court of Claims. After some debate the resolution was agreed to. A resolution sympathizing with the people of Candia in their struggle with the Turkish Government was adopted. A bill introduced by Mr. Schenck, proposing to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Bingham sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a dispatch from Gen. Sickles, wherein he thanked Mr. Bingham for having answered Mr. Eldridge when that gentleman complained that Gen. Sickles rode in a four-horse carriage. The General says the carriage was presented to him by his friends in his old army corps. Mr. Logan offered a resolution reciting the general rumor that armed expeditions are being organized in this country against the Republic of Mexico, and declaring that all such are at variance with the wishes and feelings of all good citizens of the United States, and contrary to established public policy; and respectfully requesting the President to issue a proclamation requiring all proper officers of the United States to prevent such unlawful organizations being formed, and warning all persons who depart from the United States on such expeditions that they will forfeit all right to protection under the laws of the United States. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Pile, on leave, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend payment of the judgment of the Court of Claims for $58,000 in favor of Simon Stevens, for the purchase of Hall's carbines, by order of Gen. Fremont, until further action. Read three times and passed. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution inquiring by what authority he had appointed the Metropolitan Revenue Board of New-York, what were its duties, &c. The Secretary claims his authority to appoint the Commission from the general tenor of the Internal Revenue Law, and says he did so on account of the shameful violations of the law, especially in New-York; and that unless Congress disapproves of it, he will establish similar boards in other cities. The communication gave rise to a long discussion, after which it was laid on the table. Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back an amendment to the Senate bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Our advices from Havana are dated July 12. A meeting of the stockholders of the Spanish Bank had been held with a view to increasing the capital of that institution to eight million dollars. A dividend of nine per cent. had been declared, while the Bank of Cardenas had declared a dividend of seven per cent. The sanitary regulations were being rigorously enforced by the authorities of the island. The local press was devoting much space to the discussion of Mexican affairs, but rumors were current that the Government intended prohibiting further allusions to the matter, either in print or in private conversation. Some ultra-radical Cubans celebrated by a dinner the execution of Maximilian. The murderer, Posado, died on the morning of the 9th, of congestion of the brain. A supplementary tariff had been published, in accordance with which raw cotton will be taxed to the extent of $22 72 per hundred kilograms. The Superintendent of Police had made a descent upon the hall occupied by a literary society, who were engaged in discussing the merits of an ode. The official had been informed that the meeting being held was of a political character. M. D. Bowreau, late Imperial Commissioner at Mexico, and Gen. Herran were on the island. Although the health of the city was not good, few deaths had occurred. All the preparations for the laying of the Florida cable had been completed, and the wires, it was expected, would shortly be in use.

A number of memorials were presented in the Constitutional Convention yesterday and referred to Committees. Mr. Greeley desired to have some time fixed for closing the debate on the suffrage question, and moved that it be closed on Monday. Several amendments were offered and much debate followed, at the conclusion of which the whole subject was laid on the table. Mr. Develin moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Five to take into consideration the propriety of adjourning the Convention to Saratoga or New-York. After debate, the subject was postponed to September. Several resolutions were offered and referred without debate, when a recess until 4 o'clock was taken. At the afternoon session the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the suffrage question. Mr. Curtis moved to amend so as to allow women to vote, and spoke at length in favor of his proposition. Other members participated in the debate, pending which a recess until 7:30 o'clock in the evening was taken. The question of negro suffrage was discussed at length at the evening session in Committee of the Whole. The Committee reported progress, and the Convention adjourned to this morning.

The trial of Surratt was continued yesterday morning. A Catholic priest was examined—the defence endeavoring to show that while on their way to the scaffold, Mrs. Surratt and Payne had declared that Mrs. Surratt was innocent of any participation in the conspiracy. The Court refused to hear that testimony. Several witnesses from Canada were examined as to the credibility of Dr. McMillian, who was a prominent witness for the prosecution. Some of them swore that his character was bad, and that they would not believe him under oath. Witnesses also testified that St. Marie could not be believed. Owing to the non-arrival of other witnesses from Canada, the Court adjourned until to-day, when the defence expects to close the examination.

Dispatches from New-Orleans, received last night, announce that officers of the U. S. steamers *Yucca* and *Heroine*, from Tampico direct, confirm the report of the death of Gen. Santa Anna. Gen. Pavon had about 700 men at Tampico, and Gomez and Canales are in command of about 400, and were recruiting. The Mexican Government had relinquished its claim against the steamer *Heroine*, seized at Tampico for fraudulent sales, but had retained a lien for advances by the New-Orleans Consul and Collector Kellogg.

Letters from Jamaica, *via* Havana, report the arrival of a ship from Calcutta, having about 483 coolies, and the probable incoming of another vessel with a similar cargo. Diligent search was being made for a Mr. Wilson, Cashier of the Savings' Bank, who recently absconded after having embezzled £8,000 of the funds of that institution. Financial affairs were inactive, and failures on the increase.

Intelligence from Mauricio, *via* Jamaica and Havana, sets forth that a local journal recently stated that Senator Doolittle had gone to Denmark to negotiate for the purchase of the isle by the United States Government. Quinine was rated at £27 per ounce.

Dispatches from Matanzas, dated July 7, give full particulars of the wreck of the British brig *Susanna Temple* on the night of the 6th inst. No lives were lost.

News from Hayti, *via* Jamaica and Havana, announces that on the 14th of June Gen. Salnave was elected President for a term of four years.

LOCAL.

Austin Bronson brought a suit against his wife to obtain a divorce *a mensa et thoro*—or separation from bed and board—on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment practiced by her toward him. During the argument of a motion in the case before the Supreme Court yesterday, it was stated that in 1831 Chancellor Walworth decided that such an action could be maintained, that such had sometimes been the practice in England up to the time when we separated from the mother country. New-York lawyers present yesterday thought it was a new thing.

Marquis Levi, reported some days ago in the Times as having swindled Messrs. Meagher and Taaffe & Co., merchants of San Francisco, out of $6,000 by false representations, has been discharged from custody, Gov. Fenton holding that the offence with which he, Levi, was charged is not a crime at common law, and he refuses to aid business men to collect their bad debts.

Rev. Wm. Enyard, Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, is under trial before the Classis for failing to attend sick persons when requested, and for being intoxicated on several occasions.

Police Commissioner John G. Bergen died yesterday in Brooklyn, after a protracted illness.

A moderate business was transacted yesterday in Produce and Merchandise. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Lard were cheaper. The freight market was more active.

The Democratic Party—Its Issues and Its Future.

The Democratic journals protest that the party they serve is not dead. They predict not only its continued existence, but its return to power. And in corroboration of their statements, they point to the numerical strength of the Democratic minorities in New-York and other States which at present have Republican Governments.

Now, it is quite true that in respect of the numbers that sustain its candidates, the Democratic Party is still a powerful organization. It were idle to decry the force of a party which in more than one State came near success, and which in many wages a vigorous, though for the time, a hopeless fight. The mere vitality of a party, however, is not an assurance of ultimate victory, nor is the cohesive quality of a strong minority a reason for believing that it will soon grow into the majority. For growing power implies an active sympathy with public opinion—an appreciation of the tendencies of contemporary thought, and an ability to adapt itself to these as to the sources of coming victory. It is because the Democratic Party lacks these characteristics that, with all its numbers, it may still be described as a dead party—a party identified with lifeless issues, rallying for battle under the cries of a bygone era, and persistently ignoring events which have changed the whole aspect of our national life.

The platforms adopted by the various Conventions of the Democracy are the platforms of a party which has no claim upon the future. All its sympathies, all its affiliations, all its pretensions are connected with the past. Its only hope is that the country will discard the war and its lessons, blot out of history the trials and triumphs of the last six years, and go back to the questions of the Breckinridge and Douglas campaign. The Constitution is indeed the subject of much resolving on these occasions. Take it at its own valuation, and the Democracy might be considered the party of the Constitution, if the frequent use of the word were the only criterion of attachment. A little examination destroys the illusion and reveals the fact that the constitution by which the Democratic Conventionists swear is the Constitution according to Taney. Slavery, Dred Scott decisions and States rights, as Calhoun expounded them, are essential features of Democratic constitutionalism. The war, in the opinion of the same party, was unconstitutional from beginning to end. The means by which the war was carried to a successful termination were in Democratic eyes grossly unconstitutional. When, therefore, successive Conventions profess to make the Constitution their anchor, and at the same time exclude from view the achievements and consequences of the war, it is not unfair to assume that the party concerned is indifferent to the great interests for which Union men have contended, and that the "Constitution" is a cry used to conceal hostility to the only conditions on which the peace and prosperity of the Union may be restored. The inference is rendered yet more reasonable and just by the pertinacity with which the Democratic Party oppose and assail all measures of reconstruction imposing conditions by way of guaranteeing the supremacy of the Union sentiment. The party which pretends to champion the Constitution would bring back the Southern States just as they were, with rebels rampant and the freedmen at the mercy of a cruel and arrogant class.

The leading orators of the party do not even pretend to accept as settled the lessons and results of the war. Mr. Pendleton, a former nominee for the Vice-Presidency, in his recent speech at St. Paul, makes no attempt to conceal a purpose to disturb and, if possible, reverse the work of Congress in the matter of reconstruction. As he states the case, the war has finally disposed of nothing, finally settled nothing. In his view, what has been done is but temporary. The mission of the Democracy, as Mr. Pendleton puts it, is to undo the work of the Union Party, and restore to the former rebel element of the South the control of which it has been divested. He distinctly declares that his party will not recognize the validity of measures carried, while Southern Senators and Representatives are excluded from Congress, but will struggle to restore the Union as it was before the war. If his words have any meaning, they are an intimation to Southern rebels and malcontents that the Northern Democratic organization is on their side, and will help them when it can. In some respects, then, Mr. Pendleton is worse than Vallandigham. The latter is engaged in a vain effort to prove that he is not so black as he has been painted, while Mr. Pendleton deliberately preaches rank copperheadism as the everlasting gospel of the Democratic Party.

Nor does he preach to unwilling hearers. It might be supposed that the State of Minnesota, whose every artery is filled with youthful blood, and whose glory lies hidden in the future, would cherish little liking for a creed composed altogether of idle remembrances of the past. Even Democracy might be expected to realize the buoyancy of the climate and to aspire to life and usefulness. It is not so, however. The rotten planks which serve the party in the East are made to do service in the far-off West. Mr. Pendleton's apologies for disloyalty and disunion are cheered to the echo. And a nameless sheet which promulgated the filthiest copperheadism during the war, and to this day exults in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, is accepted and circulated as a campaign document.

Can a party which thus proclaims its ineradicable hostility to the cherished purposes of all Union men have any prospect of regaining power? Can a party which deliberately plants itself on the side of the enemies of the Union, denounces the guarantees which have been exacted for its safety, and pledges itself to dispute the binding efficacy of what has been achieved—can such a party hope for the success which is contingent upon the acquisition of support from Republican ranks? On the contrary, is it not morally certain that a party whose sole capital is derived from the extinguished issues must gradually be shorn of the strength it possesses?

Even in the simplest matters, the blind obstinacy of the party management is apparent. The State Convention in session at Albany affords an illustration. The suffrage question comes up there for revision and adjustment. In view of the fact that impartial suffrage is now to all intents and purposes a national principle, adopted by the South under duress, and made a condition of territorial admission to the privileges of Statehood, there would seem to be no reason for delaying its application in New-York. So far as the South is concerned, not only impartial but universal suffrage is an accomplished fact, with no likelihood of reversal. Its extension to this State involves no disturbance of the voting forces, and no concession that should not follow the acknowledgment of the civil equality of the races. But the Democratic delegates cling to their old prejudices, and insist that New-York shall withhold what Virginia and South Carolina are about to grant. Universal suffrage for whites, a property qualification for blacks, is the sum of the philosophy to which the New-York Democrats have attained. They give no sign of progress,—no token of emancipation from the prejudices of days before the war. A party which, in small things and great, is incapable of comprehending the teachings of the time, or of rising above the low level of the past, can have no lasting hold upon the country. Its issues are as dull as the rattle of dead men's bones, and its chances in the future are worse than those of to-day.

City Passenger Travel.

We see it announced that the right of running dummy engines as far down town as Twenty-sixth-street has been granted to the Harlem Railroad Company. This, we trust, is the prelude to an announcement that the Company are resolved to run passenger cars every half hour, or every quarter of an hour, to and from the upper end of the island.

The prejudice against dummy engines in broad, well-graded streets like our great avenues, where horse-cars now run, must give way. The Second Avenue Company run their engines regularly from Sixty-second-street to Harlem River. As a rule they make good time—less than five minutes to a mile. Serious accidents have been of less frequent occurrence than on sections where horse-cars are run. The size of the steam-cars gives a chance for a seat, and there is no good reason why that motive power should not be used on the east side of the town, at least as far down as Thirty-fourth-street. If the Harlem Railroad Company is granted the privilege, why should it not be granted to others, provided they can show their ability to make the change from horse-cars to dummies at once *safe and convenient?* Years will possibly elapse before we get either an elevated or an underground road. We have to see, therefore, if there is any possibility of improving those we have. The matter is one of pressing interest to our citizens generally, and the companies should set to work in earnest and let us know where and how reform is possible. The present exigencies of City travel demand this at their hand.

Our Indian Troubles—How to Meet Them.

The question of our Indian troubles has been brought up in Congress, and seems to be attracting from the members that cool consideration to which it is entitled. There is, of course, a wide difference of opinion as to the proper means to be employed to secure a cessation of hostilities, and a return of peace and good order to the border districts; but that some means must be adopted, and speedily, too, seems to be the settled conviction of all who have as yet participated in the discussions. A plan has been submitted which contemplates the complete and final settlement of all difficulties between the pioneers of the West and their red-skinned neighbors. A commission is proposed, to consist of several prominent General officers of the army, who are to enter into negotiations with all hostile tribes of Indians, and endeavor to persuade them to give up their nomadic habits, and to settle down upon certain designated tracts of land, and there to quietly remain, interfering with no one and being molested by none.

In the course of the debate which this proposition has elicited, it has been stated that the existing difficulties are costing the Government at the rate of $100,000 per day, and that a single express company has already lost during the present season upward of $1,000,000, while other enterprises have suffered in a like degree. The same speaker estimated that if the Indian depredations are continued for two months longer, they will have cost the Government not less than one hundred millions of dollars. The favorite Western idea of extermination is shown to be utterly absurd as a matter of policy, to say nothing of its inhumanity. The official records prove that in all Indian wars from three to five white men have been slain to one Indian, and that the pecuniary loss has been all on the side of the whites. While one or two of the members of Congress have favored the extermination policy, and others have declared that the settlers have provoked the present troubles, and are entirely to blame for them, there are others who take the more sensible view, that both have been in error, but that no matter with whom the provocation lies, the troubles must be at once put an end to, in the interests of humanity, civilization and good policy.

It is thought that the proposed plan will withdraw the Indians from their wild nomadic life, and wean them from their hostility. While nothing has yet been mentioned to that effect, we presume the scheme proposed embraces one of education for the rising generation of Indians. If the adult red-skinned population can be prevented from committing depredations in the future, it will be as much as we can reasonably expect from a race which has been so grossly abused as they have been. If, however, we adopt a different policy toward their children, treat them humanely, educate them, and show them that civilization means peace, good will and prosperity, rather than barbarous warfare, bad whisky and bloody scalps, we may hope soon to so absorb the Indian tribes that all traces of them will be lost.

But in placing them upon reservations there are several important points to be observed. So far as appears from the discussions in Congress, certain tracts of land are to be set aside for their use for all time, and upon these the Indians, who will thereby be deprived of their natural means of obtaining a livelihood, are to be supported at the Government's expense. The members of Congress may hope to make a "happy family" of the several Indian tribes, and induce them to occupy a cage in common; but if they do so they will have accomplished more than ever Barnum did with his cats and his mice, or his hawks and his chickens. Fire and water will assimilate quite as well as will the Sioux and the Chippewas, or the Blackfeet and the Assiniboines. There are hereditary feuds existing between these and other tribes, which can only be extinguished by the march of civilization and education. For this reason no one reservation will suffice for their accommodation. Not only many miles, but entire States must separate them.

Again, why should not some prominence be given to the idea that the present generation of Indians can be made self-supporting? A tribe possessing sufficient intelligence to fight for its rights possesses sufficient energy and enterprise to support itself. If we deprive the Indian of his natural means of support, and drive beyond the reach of his bullet or his arrow the buffalo and the antelope, we are in duty bound to teach him the use of the plow and the harrow, and to show him how to make the earth yield him that subsistence which heretofore he has obtained from the wild beasts which roam it. When once he is located upon his reservations, he should be taught that if he "tickles the earth with a harrow," she will "laugh with a harvest." This has been done with several tribes, and the experiment—although only an experiment and badly conducted—has been comparatively satisfactory. Tribes so located and furnished with the necessary implements of agriculture, and the machinery requisite to supply the wants of a colony, have lived peacefully, contentedly and happily. They there learned that a good house over their heads and a plentiful supply of corn in the granaries was to be preferred to a wigwam on the prairies and an empty larder at meal time. Indians have ever manifested a willingness to learn the ways of civilized life whenever the opportunity has been presented to them.

It has been justly said in Congress by those who have investigated the matter, that the Western settlers are a constant source of irritation to the Indians, committing petty depredations upon them, driving them from their lands, and in a thousand little ways stirring up their ill-blood. If the Indians are to be kept quiet the white man must be kept from their midst, or at best only those admitted to them who are honestly interested in their welfare. The idea of placing them upon reservations—colonizing them in fact—is unquestionably the true one. In arranging the details of the scheme, much care will be required in providing for the ample employment of the present generation, and the education of that which is to succeed. By such means, carefully and honestly executed, the wild, savage red man of the plains will soon be a thing of the past, and in his place we shall have a hardy, intelligent, industrious race of his dark-hued sons, who, instead of obtaining a precarious subsistence by means of the chase, will contribute of their agricultural products to the welfare of the nation.

The Pacific Trade—New Lines of Communication.

Most of our commercial readers are aware that the "China Mail Act" of February, 1865, the contract with the Pacific Mail Company for establishing communication by steamship between San Francisco and Yokohama in Japan, included a provision requiring the Company's vessels to touch at Honolulu, the capital of the Sandwich Islands.

During the session of Congress which commenced in December last, this portion of the act was repealed on condition of the immediate establishment of a branch line between Yokohama and Shanghae and Hong-Kong in China.

The mail contractors, although they held the conditions of the amended act to be more onerous than those requiring a branch line be run to Honolulu, accepted the amendment in good faith; and, as we have seen, they have been running their pioneer vessel, the *Colorado*, on the extended route for the past four or five months. Under the amended act, thirteen round voyages within the year by the China line were made obligatory. If Congress had found it expedient to deduct one round voyage, and to increase the annual subsidy for the branch service from the bagatelle of $50,000 to $100,000, the contractors would have been ready and willing to perform the branch service as well as the other. But, it has to be remembered that the extension of the line from Yokohama to Shanghae and Hong-Kong involves, on the round trip, an additional mileage of some three thousand miles. And the compensation, even after making allowance for the liberal privileges offered by the Hawaiian Government, was not such as could have fairly justified the "Pacific Mail" or any other Company in assuming the responsibility of combining the two services.

The original contractors, however, hastened at the earliest moment to put themselves right with the authorities and the business men of the Sandwich Islands. And in his official communication with His Hawaiian Majesty's Government, announcing the modification made in the contract early in the present year, Mr. McLane stated that the Pacific Mail Company were prepared to use their best endeavors and influence to secure the adoption of legislation for the establishment of Ocean mail steamship service between Honolulu and San Francisco, and that any such measure would have the unconditional support of the Company and its friends, without regard to the prospect of their being successful competitors for the service.

That promise has been redeemed. The influence of the original contractors was used to secure the opening up of regular mail service between San Francisco and Honolulu. Before its adjournment in April last, Congress authorized an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars a year—twenty-five thousand more than the original subsidy—for the proposed line. And now we have the report from Washington this morning, that the contract has been awarded to the "California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company," with the annual compensation named. We do not suppose that at this extremely moderate figure the first contractors are disposed to envy the fortune of their successors. If the service is only faithfully performed; if good, sound vessels commanded by experienced officers, are put on the route; if the Company has the necessary financial strength to hold out until their line is once fairly established, and until its advantages are popularly known, their successes will be tributary in a direct and positive sense to the larger service connecting us with Japan and China. The new Company ought to have all the encouragement that can legitimately be given to it from every one interested in the Pacific trade. That trade is ours for good, if we do not deliberately throw it away. Its development will require more than capital. Capital may be thrown away in the Pacific, as we have unfortunately seen it thrown away, to the discredit of our mercantile marine in the Atlantic. It will need business energy of no common kind—a combination and concentration of commercial enterprise, forecast, courage and resolution, such as few other ventures of modern times have demanded, to make and to hold the trade which China, Japan and the mid-Pacific islands invite us to share in. The entire North Pacific Coast, from Lower California to New-Archangel, will be ours by purchase or voluntary concession before five years more have passed, and if the power and influence and wealth of the East India Company are not reproduced in these great pioneer enterprises of ours, it will be due to our failure to see the fortune cast at our feet, and to our deficient activity and want of commercial pluck.

MINOR TOPICS.

In traveling about in search of subjects to talk on, the House has now got to the Surratt trial. Mr. Getz asked Mr. Covode on Wednesday how he knew that Surratt was guilty of "murdering Mr. Lincoln," and Mr. Covode promptly replied that "the *testimony* had settled that." It would certainly seem more fitting for Congressmen to let the Court and the jury who are trying Surratt pass upon the question of his guilt before assuming it as a matter of fact for debate in Congress. Such discussions in the House are calculated to procure anything but a fair trial for the prisoner, who has enough to combat in the evidence against him, without being subjected to this sort of debate.

We may expect soon to witness a more sensible steamboat race than any of those which have been lately going on between the rival passenger lines on the Hudson River. Mr. Hancox, the President of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company, has publicly announced that, while he will not hazard the lives of passengers, nor allow his boats to race with competitors while engaged in legitimate business, he is, nevertheless, willing to make a test of speed between the fastest boat of his line and the swiftest of her rivals. He therefore gives a challenge, and offers to run the *Connecticut* against the *Drew*, from New-York to New-Baltimore and return to New-York, without passengers or freight, and stake $5,000 on the result. Certainly, as compared with the furious races that are now going on between boats crowded with passengers, this is a sensible challenge. Mr. Hazard mentions the startling fact that, in a race on the Hudson a few days ago, one of the boats "*was prepared with extra coal, pitch, &c.,* to beat her rival at any and all hazards, and large sums of money were bet by the employes on the result." This may well make the passengers tremble who daily crowd the gay steamboats on the Hudson. It has got to be here as a Western paper describes the steamboat races on the Mississippi: "Whenever two of them get within sight of each other, in goes the tar, down goes the safety-valve, on go the vessels, and up go the passengers—or would if some Providence did not interfere to prevent it." If, therefore, there be no other way of settling the rivalry, it would be better to have it settled by such a contest as Mr. Hancox proposes. Let a small volunteer crew and the officers of the respective companies be put aboard the rival steamboats, and then throw in the "extra pitch" by wholesale, and let the wheels fly. There would possibly be a few lives lost, but then such an incident might save us from the "terrific steamboat disaster" which we are expecting every day to record.

We trust that nobody hereabouts has shed an unnecessary volume of tears over the destruction by a flood of Arizona City, (Arizona Territory,) which was announced by telegraph the other day. If the half dozen shanties of which the city consisted had really all been totally destroyed, there might have been some room for grief; but as we were told that two of the buildings were saved, we may be happy in the thought that an abundance of house-room was left for the entire population.

We notice that one of our evening contemporaries is publishing daily what it calls a "Criminal Calendar," being a list of the arrests made in the various precincts of the City "during the past twenty-four hours." This is a gross outrage. Many innocent persons, and persons guilty of very trivial offences, are arrested daily, as the subsequent trials and the records of the Courts show. If, in addition to the arrest, these unfortunate parties find their names recorded in a "Criminal Calendar," published in a newspaper, they may well complain of the injustice. They may suffer serious damage by it which no newspaper can amend. It is enough that those who are proven guilty should be pilloried in this way.

Three more bills and resolutions, of more or less scope, removing "disqualifications on the ground of color," have been brought up in Congress—two in the Senate and one in the House. This is all right, but we trust that Senator Sumner, whose bill on the subject was passed, will not make fun of us any longer with his unkind flings on the "so-called white race," and that his *confrères* will allow white men an even chance with freedmen on the registration boards. We used to hear a good deal about those bondmen to the white, who were "guilty of a skin not colored like his own." Mr. Sumner and his friends, who now insist that certain places shall be preëmpted for colored men, independent of relative fitness for the duties, give that phrase an unusual meaning. It is the white appointee who is guilty of a skin "not colored" like the freedman's, and, according to their doctrine, he must triumph on his merits, and the other on his "color." Let Senator Sumner be merciful to the "so-called whites."

We feel impelled to say a word in behalf of the military skill, valor and ability of certain of the rebel Generals whom the Southern papers are now denouncing for incompetence and imbecility in the field. Since Jeff. Thompson, Chalmers, Hindman, and especially Longstreet, have come out in favor of reconstruction under the Military Bill, we find that their services to the rebellion are spoken of with utter contempt, and Longstreet is said to have proved himself a "failure," and a "nobody" throughout the entire war. Now, we are quite certain that Longstreet, at least, was not rated in this way by any of our Generals or by our soldiers who fought him. It was conceded by them all, that with the exception of Stonewall Jackson, Lee had no subordinate, and the Confederacy no upholder, who tendered more efficient and signal military service than Longstreet. We need not recall the long list of terrible battles in which he and his corps figured, nor the hundred times in which he put to test the genius of our greatest commanders. We are sure that neither Grant, Hancock, Sheridan nor Warren would speak of Longstreet, as a soldier, in any such way as he is now spoken of by his unreconstructed fellow-citizens of the South. But in daring to exercise his own judgment upon politics, he could expect nothing better than he is receiving at the hands of the Southern "bombproofs."

The magnificent pageant at Spithead, the other day, was probably unsurpassed by anything in English naval annals, unless it be the famous Cherbourg review. Yet, perhaps, in the point of *novelty*, it created less surprise, with all its splendor, than the solitary little war-vessel *Miantonomoh*, when she first steamed into the British channel. It is to England's credit that, with all her faults in iron-clad construction, she was able to show so formidable a numerical array in her home squadron. Yet the very excellence of one or two of her armored ships is the condemnation of the rest. The excellent *Bellerophon*, for example, was a visible rebuke to the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Achilles* and *Minotaur*. She was nearly 3,000 tons smaller than they, and yet by her ease of manœuvre and speed, far surpassed her four unwieldy sisters, lumbering through the water in a helpless condition. The *Bellerophon* again, carries the American principle of concentration of armor as far as it is ever likely to be carried in a broadside ship, protecting, as she does, only her water-line, and enough of her centre to carry six guns on each broadside. As to the *Royal Sovereign*, Capt. Cowper Coles' *chef d'œuvre*, she amounts to nothing at all; for the meanest modern vessel of war extant is a high-sided turret ship. The turret and the low monitor hull are correlatives, and to attempt to steal the one without the other is worse than to imitate neither. The *Wyvern* is one of Laird's steam rams, built for the rebels, and not of much account, and the smaller craft, like the *Viper*, *Vixen* and *Waterwitch*, (pronounced, doubtless, by a good share of the spectators, *Wiper*, *Wixen* and *Vatervitch*,) only add numbers without efficiency. But the *Bellerophon* is a more formidable vessel, and condemns the rest by her presence.

We notice that the Common Council of New-Orleans have appropriated $60,000 toward the maintenance of colored schools. This is an act of justice for which the Common Council of New-Orleans deserve high commendation. The colored population of that city who own a good amount of taxable property, are assessed in common with others for the support of education, and yet the law has allowed them nothing for the support of their schools. The present appropriation, therefore, is an acknowledgment of their rights, in the most vital matter that concerns them. Such evidences of reconstruction are gratifying.

Mammon divides the Mormons. It seems that the trouble between Brigham Young and Pratt is that the latter drew against the Church Fund in the Bank of England, which practice Brigham stopped. Thus, even among the Latter-Day Saints, that "root of all evil" proves a root of bitterness. Filthy lucre creates dissensions in the Church, and heretical doubts about the sanctity and inspired character of polygamy follow. All this augurs ill for Mormondom. Why does not the Prophet, in a *coup d'état*, abolish the elders in a bunch, as Cromwell dissolved the Parliament?

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The first annual report of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers was laid before the House to-day. It is quite lengthy, and is signed by B. F. Butler, President for the Board of Managers. The Board report that they have selected two sites, one for the Northeastern branch of the Asylum, within four miles of Augusta, Me., where one thousand acres of land, with excellent buildings, suitable for asylum purposes, were obtained at a cost of only one-third of what has actually been expended on the place. The site for the Northwestern branch has been located at Milwaukee, Wis., chiefly because of the magnificent donation of $110,000 made to the Asylum by the lady managers of the Wisconsin State Soldiers' Home. The third site has not yet been selected. Point Lookout has been rejected on account of its general inaccessibility, and the unsavory recollections attending it as a depot for rebel prisoners. The report says that a system of organization of affairs at the eastern branch has been designed and partly carried out, giving to soldiers who are inclined and able to work a portion of their earnings. This has been found to work admirably, but the small numbers of those seeking the benefits of the institution has prevented the experiment from being fully tried. A great difficulty has been found in inducing disabled soldiers to go to the Asylum. Their principal objection is that they will be separated from their families. This objection is so strong as to obtain where the soldier had become so far reduced as to be relieved as a pauper by the county town in which he resided. By the act of incorporation the Board are not allowed to receive the wives or children of soldiers, so that of necessity his being received into the Asylum debars him from the society of his family. The Board would respectfully suggest that some further enabling legislation might well be had to allow, under proper safeguards, the wife and children of the soldier to be with him at least on the lands of the Asylum. The Board propose, under the provision for outdoor relief, which is provided for to a limited extent by the law, to build detached cottages on the grounds of the Asylum—ample lands having been secured with that view among other purposes—and allow disabled soldiers to occupy them with their families to cultivate a garden attached, and thus aid themselves with the help of the Asylum at an expense not exceeding that which a soldier wholly cared for in the Asylum building would cost. Plans have been prepared to build a sufficient number of cottages to amply test this method of relief, and while getting their own Asylum buildings forward they have been called upon to aid State institutions of like character, and have responded with just and liberal assistance. Active and vigorous measures have been taken to search out and remove to the Asylum all disabled soldiers who were in any Alms House, and it is believed that there is no case in that section of country for which the Eastern Branch has been established, where any disabled soldier is now supported in any Alms House, that has been brought to the knowledge of the Board. The report further says:

> "There is up to the present time little call in comparison with the whole number of disabled soldiers for the relief which this establishment is designed to afford. The causes for this are obvious. The grand munificence of our people, both private and public, by voluntary associations and State institutions, is magnificently caring for the disabled soldier. In most cases, also, he has returned to his family, and with that love of independence of government and self-reliance which we boast as distinctive of the American character is supported by his immediate friends, and in many cases the soldier, although disabled, is at present able to support himself. But time wears on; the family is separated, the supporting parent or child dies, the consequences of the hardships of the campaign or shock of the wound becomes developed in the system, age increases, taking away all capacity or will to earn, and private and public donations dwindle by the loss of the incitement of the war or are devoted to new objects. Thus our establishment will become more and more necessary in the immediate future, and we shall hardly get our preparations fully completed before these accommodations will be needed to their fullest capacity. Then it will be that the necessity for this institution will be fully seen, and the benefit of this noble endowment most clearly appreciated. The asylum is now administering to the necessities of more than a thousand soldiers in the several modes of relief above stated. Many of these beneficiaries are entirely helpless and fit subjects for a hospital only. The Board also call attention to the necessity for some further legislation whereby the amount accruing to the fund may be promptly ascertained, and the loss of the interest which ought to accrue to the fund may be obviated."

The following is a statement of the expenditures thus far: Total amount received to credit of fund, $286,115 55. Amount of expenses of the Board salaries, &c., $5,217 86; for out-door relief, $500; real estate, construction, furniture, transportation, &c., $79,620 87; clothing, subsistence, &c., for the several branches, $20,000. Total expenditures, $105,338 73. Balance on hand, $180,776 82. The report is accompanied by the report of the Secretary on his efforts at dispensing the 'out-door relief' provided for by the charter of the asylum.

The incidents cited are many of them of the most touching character, and show better than all the reports that could be made the great blessings which the proper management of this asylum and its magnificent fund may be able to confer.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

Our Consul at Quito, Ecuador, calls the attention of Congress, through Secretary Seward, to the fact that in that Republic there are several native-born Ecuadorians who pay no taxes to that Government, because they are naturalized citizens of the United States, but who pay no income or any other tax to our Government. He assumes that they obtained naturalization papers for the purpose of securing the protection guaranteed to American citizens, without rendering any equivalent therefor, and says that their income tax would amount to $10,000 annually. It is probable that our Revenue laws may be amended to reach such cases.

METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the organization of the Metropolitan Revenue Board was laid before the House. Mr. Schenck constituting himself the organ of the distillers and derelect officials, at once assailed it as an unauthorized and illegal creation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and moved to refer the communication to the Committee on Ways and Means when appointed. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, gloriously defended the action of the Secretary in creating the Board, and said he felt confident that much good would result from its appointment. Mr. Robinson, of New-York, an Ex-Assessor of Internal Revenue came to the reinforcement of Mr. Schenck, and advised its reference to a select committee. Mr. Barnes, in a practical and sensible speech, defended the Board and the Secretary. Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, followed in a very vigorous and telling speech, in which the necessity for this Board was fully shown, and the action of the Secretary and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ably defended. Mr. Schenck again assailed the report and retailed some of the falsehoods set afloat by the cart load of culprits who left here only last night, against the officers composing the Board. After some further discussion between Messrs. Kelly and Ingersoll as to the responsibility of the Secretary of the Treasury for the loss of revenue accruing from changes made for political reasons, the force of which is generally admitted. Mr. Van Wyck moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was carried—yeas 67, nays 37—and thus ended the first attempt at organized opposition by the whisky men against the Revenue Board. Whether Mr. Schenck intended it or not, his course to-day could not have given greater satisfaction to the scroundels who infest the revenue system if he had especially espoused their demands. They clapped their hands with delight when they found there was a possibility of evoking congressional opposition to the new and vigorous meas ures which Mr. McCULLOCH and Mr. ROLLINS are instituting, and some of them went off last night with their courage so much reënforced that they boasted that the heads of some of the officers of the Board would come off within thirty days. The following is the report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1867.

To the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th inst., requiring information concerning a commission organized in this Department, in the City of New-York, and styled, "The Metropolitan Revenue Board," I have the honor to reply that a Board was established there under that designation, by that Department, on the 21st ultimo; the powers and duties of which are best defined by reference to the order creating it, which is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 21, 1867.

For the purpose of aiding the Internal Revenue Bureau in the prosecutions, detection and punishment of frauds upon the Internal Revenue, and with a view to a more stringent enforcement of the law, ISAAC C. MESSMORE, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer at New-York; SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, United States Attorney Southern District New-York; Mr. KEASLEY, United States Attorney for the District of New-Jersey, and B. F. TRACY, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York, are hereby, with their own consent, constituted a Board, to be known as the Metropolitan Revenue Board. All Revenue Inspectors, Revenue Agents, General Inspectors of Spirits and Special Agents of the Treasury Department in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirty-second Districts of New-York, and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts of New-Jersey, will immediately report to said Board for duty, and will hereafter act under the direction of said Board. Such revenue officers as may be designated by said Board will be specially authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make seizures within said districts, and are hereby required to report all seizures immediately to the said Board, and also to the collector of the district in which any seizures are made; and all special authority heretofore conferred on any officer to seize property within the said district, or either of them, is hereby revoked.

Immediately upon the seizure or detention of any property within said districts, the said Board will investigate the cause thereof. If, in the opinion of said Board, the property so seized is not liable to forfeiture, or for any sufficient reason ought not to be held for forfeiture, if the value thereof does not exceed $3,000, the said Board is hereby authorized to direct the seizing officer to release the same; if the value thereof is over $3,000, and, in the opinion of the Board, the same should be released, the facts of the case, together with the opinion of the Board thereon, will be reported to the Commissioner for his action. Thereafter no Collector in said district will approve any distiller's bond, or bond for bonded warehouse, or bond for transportation, or rectification, redistillation, or exchange of package of any spirits, or tobacco manufacturer's bond, until after the same shall have been transmitted to said Board for investigation, and report as to the responsibility of the sureties thereto.

No Collector will consider himself in any manner released by the creation of said Board, from the performance of any of the duties imposed on him by law or regulation.

Said Board shall have the power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the transaction of its business, and the execution of the powers hereby or hereafter conferred.

(Signed.) H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.
(Signed.) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

It will be observed that the duties devolved upon the Commission are chiefly advisory. The authority for creating it is founded in the general scope and spirit of the internal revenue laws, which clothe the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with power to enforce them by the use of such means as to them may seem to be judicious, not inconsistent with the provision of these laws. This is a matter of public notoriety and painful interest to those who are cheerfully bearing their proportion of the public burdens, that the internal revenue laws in regard to distilled spirits have been shamefully violated and set at naught throughout the country, and especially in the City of New-York.

The Department has used every exertion, through the ordinary instrumentalities, to correct this evil, but without success. Officers have been not only inefficient in the discharge of their duties, but in many cases they have been suspected of direct complicity with dishonest men to defraud the Government.

Satisfied that the means heretofore employed for the purpose were insufficient to suppress fraud, and to expose and bring to punishment dishonest officers, and convinced that a faithful enforcement of the laws in the City of New-York is necessary to secure the collection of the tax upon distilled liquors throughout the country, and of the vital importance to the welfare of the entire public service, I felt it my duty to exercise in a special manner the supervisory powers conferred upon me by law.

The course that has been taken in creating the Commission referred to, is believed to be strictly within the limits of those powers; and so confident are both myself and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that good results will be obtained by it, that, unless Congress shall disapprove of our action, measures will be taken to organize similar commissions in other cities, in which the Government is largely defrauded of its revenues.

The Board in New-York has been so recently instituted that the advantages to be derived from it cannot now be properly estimated; but it is believed that in consequence of its labors, the removal of spirits on fraudulent bonds has ceased, and illicit distillation largely decreased.

The violence with which it has been assailed by some who, to say the least, do not favor an honest execution of the law, affords encouraging evidence that it is a movement in the right direction, and that distillers may yet be compelled to bear with others their portion of the burdens of the public debt.

In conclusion, it is proper for me to remark that the Board in New-York was created with the concurrence and advice of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose untiring efforts to enforce the law against the powerful interests which have combined to evade and vitiate it, merit the thanks of every honest taxpayer in the country.

Inclosed will be found copies of all the documents and correspondence relating to this Board that are on record or on file in this Department or its Bureaus.

Very respectfully,
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the President of the Board, also accompanied the report:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1867.

SIR: There are reasons for believing that many revenue officers in service within the limits of your district are incompetent and many corrupt. It is very important that the character of the service in this behalf should be improved. The revenue suffers terribly by reason of it. I am looking to you for your recommendation for the removal of such as should be removed. Public sentiment, and in many cases perhaps a positive testimony before your Board, will indicate the recommendations that you should make. If practicable, I desire that you make recommendations for the removal of assessors and collectors who are unworthy before the adjournment of the Senate. In this the Secretary concurs with me. I am very desirous that a formal recommendation of those who are largely interested in the proper administration of the revenue should be placed before the President for his action, I can assure you in advance that I will approve and urge any action that you may take for this purpose.

Very truly, yours,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Hon H. H. VAN DYCK, Chairman of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, New-York.

The following proceedings of the Revenue Board were also submitted:

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1867.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By section 21 of the act of March 2, 1867, it is provided that whenever any distilled spirits, so found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, shall be sold or offered for sale at a less price than the tax imposed by law thereon, such selling or offering for sale as aforesaid shall be taken and deemed as *prima facie* evidence that said spirits have not been removed from a bonded warehouse according to law; and,

Whereas, In the case of the United States against five hundred and eight barrels of distilled spirits recently decided in the United States Circuit Court, his Honor Justice NELSON held that where spirits are seized elsewhere than in bonded warehouse, the burden of proof is upon the claimant to show that all the provisions of the law have been complied with in their removal; therefore,

Resolved, That all rectifiers and wholesale dealers will be expected to show, when required, that the taxes have been paid on all spirits hereafter purchased by them and held for consumption or sale.

Resolved, That any wholesale dealer who shall hereafter sell or offer for sale spirits for less than two dollars per proof gallon will not only subject the spirits so offered for sale to seizure, but will expose his entire stock to investigation and to forfeiture, unless he can show affirmatively that the taxes thereon have been paid.

Resolved, That, for their own protection, as well as to facilitate the investigations of the Government, it is desired that all wholesale dealers and rectifiers will keep upon their books an exact copy of the brands on every barrel or package of spirits hereafter purchased by them with the name of the owner from whom as well as the name of the broker through whom the goods are purchased, and will at the same time require from the vendor written evidence that the taxes have been paid on all goods purchased in open market.

Resolved, That hereafter any person who is shown to be a dealer in fraudulent spirits or spirits which have been fraudulently removed from bonded warehouse will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Resolved, That instructions in accordance with the foregoing be issued by the Secretary of this Board to all revenue officers acting under its direction.

JULY 1, 1867.

1. *Resolved*, As the sense of this Board that the practice heretofore pursued, allowing distillers and other persons engaged in the production and sale of spirits to be interested in general bonded warehouse for storing the same, tends to facilitate the frauds which it is the effort of this Board to prevent, and it recommended that such practice be discontinued as speedily as consistent with the public service.
2. That no bonded warehouse should be permitted of a less capacity than five thousand barrels in the Metropolitan District.
3. That no general bonded warehouse should be hereafter authorized or permitted in any building, yard or inclosure where any other business in distilled spirits is carried on.
4. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

JULY 5, 1867.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested, as early as possible, to issue rules and regulations, under the powers conferred upon him by section 40 of the act of July 13, 1866, to the following effect: That any person hereafter wishing to remove spirits from bonded warehouse for redistillation or rectification or for change of package, shall state in his application the purpose for which he desires to remove it, whether for redistillation or rectification or change of package, and what particular brand of spirits as known to the trade he desires to make from it, and that the condition on his bond shall be that he shall return to the same bonded warehouse from which the spirits were removed the proper number of gallons of spirits of the particular brand stated in the application for removal, and that the proprietor of the bonded warehouse and the Inspector making the inspection shall both certify that the spirits returned is the particular brand mentioned in such application.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Gen. GRANT was examined before the Judiciary Committee to-day regarding the transfer of Southern railroad, interference with military commanders by the President, and other points connected with the impeachment charges. It is reported, that, beside this, he was questioned regarding his letter to Col. HILLYER last Fall, in which he notified that officer that neither he nor any one else had a right to speak for him politically, but it is difficult to see in what manner this refers to the impeachment investigation. Col. HILLYER was also examined on the same points.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Senate after another day's debate finally passed Mr. HENDERSON's Indian bill, amended in various particulars as it passed. It provides for a Commissioner to treat with such hostile tribes as are not already provided with reservations. The Commissioner on Indian Affairs; Senator HENDERSON, Chairman of Senate Committee on Indian Affairs; Representative WINDOM, Chairman of House Committee on Indian Affairs; JOHN B. SANBORN, of St. Louis, and three military officers not lower in rank than Brigadier-General, to be appointed by the President. The amount of money appropriated is $450,000, and they are to have power to select two reservations, one north of the Pacific Railway, and the other south of the Smoky Hill route. The bill will come up in the House to-morrow.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

A dinner was given at Willard's Hotel this evening, in honor of Mr. CAVE, a member of the British Parliament, which was attended by acting Vice-President WADE, Speaker COLFAX, Gen. GRANT, Senators Sherman, Cameron, Sumner, Grimes, Johnson and Chandler, and Representatives Logan, Butler, Banks, Ames, Schenck, Bingham and Thad. Stevens.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

SMUGGLING INVESTIGATIONS.

The special officers of customs, acting under the immediate direction of the Commissioner of Customs, have lately been investigating violations of the revenue laws at Eastport, and other points on our northeastern frontier, and find that smuggling instead of being of an exceptional transaction has been carried on for a very long period, and merchants of prominence as well as others not so well known have been engaged in that business, almost under the very eyes of some of the custom officers. The discovery of this caused no little sensation in the community where the transactions had been going on, and some of those who came within the scope of the law frankly confessed their faults, and expressed themselves not only ready to pay the penalty they had incurred, but hereafter to strictly conform to the Revenue laws and use their utmost efforts in favor of their strict enforcement in future in all cases. Others, however, gave no evidence of any intention to refrain from violating the laws as often as they can do so with safety. It is probable, however, that a wholesome lesson has been taught these operators, which may have a favorable effect upon the revenue from customs.

PACIFIC OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General has awarded the contract for the monthly mail steamship service between San Francisco and Honolulu, authorized at the last session of Congress, to the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, of New-York City, at an annual compensation for the service of $75,000. This contract goes into operation on or before the 1st of January, 1868, to continue for a term of ten years from the date of the commencement of the service.

COTTON CLAIMS.

It was stated in the House to-day that the Court of Claims had allowed claims for cotton to the amount of three millions of dollars, and hence the proposition to examine into the subject. But it is ascertained from gentlemen connected with that Court, and practitioners at that bar, that the Court has allowed claims only to the extent of $110,000 in eleven or twelve cases, others having been continued; and, in addition, that the Court not only requires evidence of loyalty, but of active sympathy in the cause of the Union during the rebellion to support the claims.

PAYMENT OF MISSOURI BONDS.

In response to numerous inquiries made at the Treasury Department concerning the payment of coupons cut from the Missouri bonds, which were abstracted from the Department of the Interior during the year 1860, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 17, 1867.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the coupon bonds of the State of Missouri, which were feloniously abstracted in the year 1860 from the Department of the Interior of the United States, that this Department is prepared, and disposed to receive evidence from said holders, in relation to their title to said bonds. Holders will make their proof as full and clear as practicable, so as to enable the Department to decide upon the validity of their respective titles. A schedule of the bonds in question can be found at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

(Signed) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PENNSYLVANIA PREPARATORY COLLEGE.

Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER, of Philadelphia, will deliver an address in Gettysburgh, August 8, in commencement week, on the laying of the corner-stone of the preparatory building of the Pennsylvania College, which is to be named Stevens Hall, in recognition of the life-long services of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS in the cause of general education.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Land Office has reports of twenty-four farms being added to the productive force of Alabama, and eighty-nine to Florida, during the month of June last, and the aggregate number of acres is 9,229. There have been transmitted from the General Land Office within the last few weeks 2,227 patents or deeds from the United States to individuals for lands in the following districts: Humboldt, Junction City and Topeka, Kansas; Brownsville, Nebraska; Boonville and Ironton, Missouri: East Saginaw, Ionia and Traverse City, Michigan; Greenleaf, St. Peter, St. Cloud and Winnebago City, Minnesota; San Francisco, Cal. These patents were founded on cash sales, bounty land warrant locations and agricultural scrip selections.

MARINE LIGHTS.

Official information has been received at the office of the Light-house Board that the temporary light heretofore exhibited on the Light Station at the mouth of the St. John's River, and on the south side of the entrance to Jacksonville, Fla., has been removed and the station reëstablished with a third-order lens apparatus, showing a fixed white light, illuminating an arc of 315 degrees of the horizon. It should be seen under ordinary circumstances at a distance of fourteen miles.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN WHALE SHIP.

Our Consul at Hakodada, Japan, reports the total loss of the whale ship *Canton Packet*, of New-Bedford, on the coast of Namba, Japan. Five men perished on the wreck: JAMES FAIRBANKS, of Baltimore, carpenter, and four Sandwich Islanders.

CANCELED REVENUE STAMPS.

The following circular relative to cancelled revenue stamps has recently been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1867.

It is reported that persons in various parts of the country are engaged in collecting canceled Revenue stamps and preparing them for further use by removing the canceling marks, regumming, &c., &c. The collections are made to a great extent from among the waste paper of banks, bankers' and brokers' checks, drafts, &c., when they have ceased to be valuable as instruments of evidence, and especially bills or memoranda of sales or the contracts for sales of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, and are generally cast aside with the canceled stamps attached, and thus the stamps readily fall into the hands of those who seek them for fraudulent purposes. Bankers, brokers and all others are respectfully requested to destroy their revenue stamps after they have once been used and have ceased to be of value to them, or to make such other disposition of them as shall effectually prevent their restoration and reuse. Bank examiners also are requested to call the attention of bankers to the gross frauds that are practiced upon the public revenue in this way, and to urge a coöperation with the revenue officers in the suppression of them, and all Internal Revenue officers are hereby directed to give special attention to acquaint all persons who use stamps with the true purpose for which they are collected after having been once used, and to urge such a disposal of canceled stamps as shall protect the United States from loss. The fact that a person is collecting such stamps is sufficient to arouse strong suspicion, and to call for immediate investigation while the possession of washed, restored or altered stamps is *prima facie* evidence of guilt, no pains should be spared to effect the detection of the guilty parties, and to insure their punishment as provided in section 155 of the Internal Revenue Act.

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Capt. A. K. MURRAY, commanding the United States steamer *Augusta*, announcing the safe arrival of that vessel at Barbadoes, West Indies, on the 24th of June, thirteen days from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde. She would sail again July 1 for Nassau, New Providence.

The Department has also received information of the arrival of the monitor *Miantonomoh* at Barbadoes. The health of the officers and crew is excellent.

Commodore TIMOTHY O. HUNT has been detached from ordnance duty at Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate THOMAS H. REDGATE has resigned.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. ELI LONG, Captain Fourth Cavalry, has been ordered before the Retiring Board.

Gen. GRANT has ordered the arrest of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD for disobedience of orders, in having failed to report to his regiment at Louisville, as required by special orders from the Headquarters of the Army.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Continuation of the Defence—Attempt to Impeach Dr. McMillan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

The defence in the Surratt case to-day called two Catholic clergymen, to one of whom they propounded the question whether WEICHMAN, one of the prosecution's witnesses, had not told him, outside of the confessional, that he was employed by the rebel Government while engaged as a clerk in our War Department, and to the other, whether Mrs. SURRATT did not say to him on the day of her execution that she was innocent. Both of these questions were objected to, and the Court did not allow them to be answered although they made a profound impression on the jury and audience. Witnesses from Canada were then called to discredit the character of Dr. McMILLAN and ST. MARIE, two important prosecution witnesses, and one of them stated that MOORE had fled to the United States because he had robbed the Education Office at Montreal of nine hundred dollars. The prosecution laid the foundation for an extensive rebuttal to all of the evidence offered to-day, and although it is expected that the defence will finish its testimony to-morrow, it is not probable that the case will be closed before the 1st of August.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Rev. L. Rockofford, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: I knew Lewis J. Weichman and have had conversations with him outside of the confessional.

Q.—Did Weichman ever tell you that he was in office in the War Department, and that he was sending information to the Confederates?

Mr. Carrington objected.

Mr. Merrick read Weichman's testimony to show that the latter had said he never gave such information as is alluded to above, to Mr. Rockofford.

Mr. Carrington argued that this testimony could not be given, as it went to a collateral issue, and it had no bearing upon this issue to show that Weichman had given information to the South. If the object was to prove that Weichman was a conspirator, facts must be produced to show the fact of such complicity.

Mr. Merrick said one object was to show that Weichman was an accomplice, and that he had testified merely for his own security. It was a substantial fact and could be proven, because the testimony of an accomplice is to be taken with great grains of allowance. It was a well-settled rule that the testimony of an accomplice alone was not sufficient to secure a conviction.

Mr. Carrington admitted that, and said he had never asked a conviction on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

Mr. Merrick contended that the testimony was then admissable, for he expected to prove that Weichman had told the witness now on the stand that he held his position in the War Department and was using it for the purpose of conveying information to the rebels. It was certainly admissable to show the feelings of Weichman upon the subject.

The Court said it would be proper if the Confederacy was the principal in the conspiracy.

Mr. Merrick contended that the Court had allowed witnesses to be examined as to their sympathies, and it was proper to show where Weichman's sympathies were.

The testimony was ruled out by the Court.

Rev. J. A. Walter, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: I knew Mrs. Surratt, and was her spiritual adviser; I was present at Mrs. Surratt's execution.

The witness was asked whether Mrs. Surratt avowed her innocence to him on the day of the execution.

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Objection sustained and the defence noted an exception.

Q.—Did not Payne tell you on the day he was being led to execution that Mrs. Surratt was innocent?

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Objection sustained and the defence noted an exception.

John G. Reevis, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley, Jr.: I reside in Montreal, Canada, and am a tailor by occupation; I know the prisoner; made a "Garibaldi" for him in 1865; the Garibaldi is a plaited garment plated back and front, and has plain wristbands; it buttons close up to the throat; I have no doubt that Surratt is the man who bought the coat; after the purchase of the coat I saw Surratt at my store; saw him before April 20, 1865; it was between the 11th and 18th of April; he left his measure on the 8th or 9th of April; he afterward came to see me and said his coat was too tight, and he wanted me to alter it; I saw Surratt at Father Lapirre's; there was where I first got acquainted with him; I then invited him to my house, and he staid with me two days.

By Mr. Bradley—He staid at my house two days; about five or six days after he got the garment; when Surratt left my house I went with him about thirteen miles to Lay Point; five or six days after I sold him the clothes he came to my house, and when he went away with me Mr. Mitleria went with us; I saw Surratt at my door a day or two before he went to Europe; he was at my door; the two days Surratt was at my house it was not possible for him to have been absent ten or twelve hours.

By Mr. Bradley, Jr.—I know Mr. St. Marie; that is, I saw him there, but did not know him personally.

Q.—What is his character for truth and veracity?

Mr. Carrington objected, as the proper foundation had not been laid.

Witness—I saw St. Marie in Montreal, and I know he resided there because I saw him; he was in the Bank at Montreal,—the Montreal Bank.

By the Court—St. Marie was in a Bank there about three years ago—that was about the years 1865 and 1866; I am certain of my own knowledge that St. Marie did live in Montreal.

Mr. Pierrepont objected that the proper foundation had not been laid to ask the witness as to St. Marie's character

Mr. Bradley said he would withdraw the question for the present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I am a tailor, and my place of business is in Notre Dame-street; I saw Surratt at my shop on April 8 or 9, 1865, when he came to get the clothes; saw him again about the 11th of April; saw him afterward at Father La Pierre's, but cannot recollect the exact date; it was probably between April 17 and 20 that I saw Surratt; can't remember the day when Mr. Mitleria came for Surratt; it was in April, 1865; the latter part of April; on this occasion I left them at a tavern at Long Point; left Surratt there; besides the Garibaldi jacket, I made pantaloons for Surratt; there were four of us went to Long Point.

By Mr. Bradley—Surratt came to me for a stick he left there before he went away, and I saw them there.

Sarsfield B. Nagle, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley, Sr.: Reside at Montreal, and am an advocate; have resided in Montreal since 1859; I know St. Marie resided in Montreal in 1859, 1860 and 1861; saw St. Marie there; I was educated at St. Mary's Jesuit College, and knew Dr. McMillan there; knew McMillan when he was going to the University, and also when he resided at Lennoxville; I had opportunities of knowing McMillan's character at Lennoxville for truth and veracity; have heard his character generally spoken of; from common report McMillan's character was bad; from his general reputation I should have doubts of his truth under oath if I were interested myself.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Have heard many persons speak of McMillan's character; have heard Antonie Trudeau speak of McMillan; this was in March last; we were talking about the trial, and about Surratt's capture, and Trudeau asked me if the man who made the complaint against Surratt was the same McMillan who had resided in Waterloo; I was surprised that McMillan should have denounced Surratt, because I looked upon it in the light of an informer; while at college with McMillan I never heard his character questioned; I took no part in the late struggle; during the *Trent* affair my sympathies were with the South; during the struggle I sympathized more with the South than with the North; I do not know that any charges were ever made against me in Montreal; I never was Public Prosecutor or City Prosecutor in Montreal.

By Mr. Merrick—I would not believe McMillan; if I had a case I would not want him for a witness; as a juror I would not believe him.

Louis W. Sicotts sworn, and Col. O'Beirne sworn as interpreter for him.

Mr. Carrington objected to Mr. Sicotts testifying through an interpreter.

The Court decided that the witness should first try to speak in English, and if he could not be understood, then the interpreter could be used.

The witness—I reside in Montreal, Canada; am an advocate by profession; am now employed in the Crown Law Department; have resided in Montreal since 1858; I know St. Marie since 1859 to 1862; I know his reputation for truth and veracity; it is very bad; I would not believe him on his oath.

Cross-examined—I first saw St. Marie when he was a law student at Mr. Lochambeau's; I have spoken with him on business, and know many of his friends and acquaintances; I was in Lapierre last Winter; it is St. Marie's native place, and there I saw persons who have known him since his birth, and who spoke very badly of him; I do not know that he ever studied for the priesthood; he came to the United States because he robbed the Education Office of $900; I heard that he had betrayed Surratt in Rome; I thought it was not right for him to make the deposition that he did; I have no feelings in favor of Surratt and against St. Marie; I have said a few words against St. Marie which I cannot explain in English.

By Mr. Bradley—I said St. Marie he was a coward to betray his friend; that it was mean and unprincipled in him,

Dr. Ludjer La Belle sworn: I live in Montreal; I am an advocate; have been City Counselor for four years; I knew St. Marie since eight years; knew him in Montreal; I made his acquaintance in 1858; he lived there about three years; he was employed from October, 1860, to August, 1862, in the Education Office in Montreal; I knew the friends he associated with; I was then editor of a paper next to the Education Office, and saw him three or four times a week; in the beginning he was not known as a bad man, but his character became better known the longer he remained in the Education Office; I cannot believe him on his oath according to his general character and acts.

Cross-examined—I was not his friend or intimate associate, but had many opportunities to see him; I should not wish to be understood as saying I was his intimate friend; I hear by the papers that he made a deposition in Rome; I have talked about that matter; I have no particular feeling against St. Marie; I have said that St. Marie, under the circumstances, was a low man to have done such a thing for a remuneration; I don't care for the man; I do not like to come in contact with him; I do not think it was wrong for him to tell what he did, but that it was a low thing to do it for money; I heard his character for truth questioned when he was in the Education Office; I heard many say they would not believe him on his oath and that he was a liar; I have heard many persons say that it was not possible to believe that man on his oath; I remember the fact, but it is difficult after five years to remember the names of those who said so; it was the general opinion in Montreal; it is easy to have one hundred witnesses to swear to that fact.

Joseph Dutilley, sworn and examined through Col. O'Beirne: I reside in West Stafford, Canada; I have resided there seven years; I know Dr. McMillan; he resided eight miles from witness; I did not know his friends; Dr. McMillan then lived in Frost Village; witness did not know the people there; witness knows the village of Waterloo; it is eight miles from the home of witness; Dr. McMillan lived there near a year in 1864; witness knew the people in Waterloo very little; witness knows many people in Canada who knew Dr. McMillan, and has heard them speak of his character for veracity; they have spoken but very little about him; witness knows his general reputation for veracity; have heard them speak much of his character for truth; has heard many who employed him as a doctor say he should not serve them again; his character for truth is bad, wicked; witness would not believe him on his oath for reasons witness has; would not believe him from his general reputation.

Cross-examined—Witness is a farmer; witness knows a priest named Boucher; witness never was his servant nor in his employ; Mr. Nagle first told witness about the case; Boucher also spoke to witness about it; witness paid a debt for Boucher to Dr. McMillan since a month ago; he did not say anything against McMillan; witness never said, in the presence of Charles S. Martin, that he would do McMillan all the damage he could; witness has no reason to be McMillan's enemy; witness was a farmer in 1864; witness was never in the service of Boucher, but lived in the same house with him three months in 1864; witness did not work for the priest for his board, but used to drive him about in a carriage sometimes; witness cultivated a farm of fifty acres, and paid $60 rent; went to board at the house of Boucher in the last of May and left it in Autumn; went back again in January and remained two months and a half; was there in the Winter of 1865-66 and 1867; witness spoke to the priest about McMillan since witness came here; witness never spoke about a quarrel between Boucher and McMillan; witness was there when Boucher and McMillan had a difficulty, and Boucher put him out; never talked with Boucher about it though.

At 12:45 P. M. the Court took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling, Mr. Bradley stated that the defence had five witnesses *en route* to Washington, who had been expected last night—they had evidently missed the railroad connections; they were material to the defence, and had they reached here the defence would have been able to close to-day. Mr. Bradley stated that the defence had used every diligence to obtain their presence, and were in receipt of telegrams to the effect that they were on the way. They would be here without a doubt this evening or to-morrow morning, when the defence would be able to close the case.

Mr. Carrington said that under the circumstances, as it was alleged the evidence proposed to be offered was material to the defence, it would be improper in the Government to interpose any objection to an adjournment at this time. It was understood that they would close to-morrow morning with the testimony of these witnesses.

At 1:55 P. M. the Court took a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Letter Given by Booth to Matthews.

The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday says:

"The following communication has been sent to us by Mr. JOHN MATTHEWS, the only person who is able to give any information in regard to the letter written by J. WILKES BOOTH, and addressed to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*. Mr. MATTHEWS was a witness in the Surratt trial, but was not permitted by the Court to testify in regard to the letter alluded to. As statements have been publicly made in reference to Mr. MATTHEWS' connection with this letter, he asks the publication of this communication in justification of himself and truth."

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1867.

Editors Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: Much has been said in the public prints in regard to the missing letter of JOHN WILKES BOOTH. As I am the person to whom this letter was entrusted, I know its contents and the circumstances attending its delivery into my hands better than any person now living.

It was on the afternoon of Good Friday, April 14, 1865, at about 4 o'clock, that I met JOHN WILKES BOOTH (on horseback) on Pennsylvania-avenue, at the triangular inclosure between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. We met, shook hands, and passed the compliments of the day. It so happened that the officers of Gen. LEE's army had just passed up in a body. I asked BOOTH: "JOHNNY, have you seen LEE's officers, just brought in?" He replied, "Yes, JOHNNY, I have;" then placing his hand upon his forehead exclaimed, "Great God, I have no longer a country." Observing his paleness nervousness and agitation, I remarked; "JOHN, how nervous you are; what is the matter?" To which he replied, "Oh, no, it is nothing;" and continued with, "JOHNNY, I have a little favor to ask of you; will you grant it?" "Why, certainanly, JOHNNY," I replied; "what is it?" He then stated: "Perhaps I may leave town to-night, and I have a letter here which I desire to be published in the *National Intelligencer;* please attend to it for me, unless I see you before 10 o'clock to-morrow; in that case I will see to it myself."

At that moment I observed Gen. GRANT riding by in an open carriage, carrying also his baggage. Seeing this, I called Mr. BOOTH's attention to him, and said, "Why, JOHNNY, there goes GRANT. I thought he was coming to the theatre this evening with the President." "Where?" he exclaimed. I pointed to the carriage; he looked toward it, grasped my hand tightly, and galloped down the avenue after the carriage. That was the last time I met him until I saw him on the stage of Ford's Theatre on the memorable night of the 14th of April.

Time passed on. Many persons who knew BOOTH, or had ever seen him, were arrested and sent to prison. The secret of the letter was confided to a few confidential friends only; when I saw that the editors of the *National Intelligencer* were suspected of having suppressed the document, and were interrogated in regard to it at the Penitentiary trial. I considered it my duty to assume all responsibility in the matter by explaining the whole affair to the proprietors of said paper. Accordingly, I did so. I did call at the office of the paper, and stated all the facts to them, as stated above.

To-day, in Court, after answering a few direct questions, I endeavored to make an explanation of the matter, which was objected to by the prosecution, and refused by Judge FISHER.

The New-York *Herald*, which first procured the news from the Judiciary Committee of my having been before them, and what testimony I had given, has spoken of a secrecy of manner, and an observation "if something should occur during the night," &c., on the part of WILKES BOOTH. I desire to state all that did occur at that interview, and to say, also, that the letter was given with no secrecy of manner, nor was there any remark made about anything that might occur during the night.

Now for the contents of the letter. It was written on a sheet of commercial note paper, covering three pages. The first two pages were written in the spirit and style of the Philadelphia letter, and it was only at the concluding paragraph that anything was said bearing upon what had transpired, which was to this effect, and in these words:

"For a long time I have devoted my energies, my time and money to the accomplishment of a certain end. I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change my plans. Many will blame me for what I am about to do; but posterity, I am sure, will justify me.

Men who love their country better than gold or life.
JOHN W. BOOTH,
PAYNE,
HEROLD,
ATZERODT."

Respectfully, JOHN MATTHEWS.

Jeff. Davis in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, July 18,
12 o'clock, Midnight.

A large and fashionable audience was present at the Theatre Royal to-night to witness the representation of "The Rivals," for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund.

JEFF. DAVIS, the Ex-Confederate chieftain, attended *incognito*, and between the first and second acts he was recognized by the audience, who arose and cheered him loudly.

Subsequently the band played Dixie, and on the termination three cheers were again given, which DAVIS recognized by repeated bows. He was accompanied by several members of the Howell family.

Mount Holyoke Female Seminary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 18.

The Mount Holyoke Female Seminary celebrated its thirtieth anniversary to-day, and graduated a class of fifty-nine young ladies. Rev. C. N. BOARDMAN, of Binghamton, N. Y., delivered the address.

The State Normal School at Westfield held its annual examination to-day, and a class of eighteen graduated. Gov. BULLOCK presented the diplomas.

The corner-stone of the new Memorial Church was laid in this city to-day, with addresses by Dr. WM. ADAMS, of New-York City, and Rev. S. G. BUCKINGHAM, of this city.

INTERESTING DECISION—GREENBACKS GOOD FOR RAILROAD FARE.—A case was recently made up and tried last week in the Supreme Court at Binghamton, in which the New-York Central Railroad and HIRAM LEWIS were the parties. The latter was a passenger on the road, and the conductor demanded the fare in gold, after refusing the greenbacks. Opinions were given by Judges MASON, BALCOM and BOARDMAN, the Court holding that United States notes are a legal tender for fare on defendants' railroad, when such fare is offered or demanded of a passenger in advance of transportation on their road; and that such fare, though demanded in advance, is a debt due from a passenger to the defendants within the meaning of the act of Congress making United States notes a legal tender in payment of private debts.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

Capture of a Train by Indians—Murder of a Bishop and Ten Priests, and Capture of Six Sisters of Charity.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, July 18,
6 o'clock P. M.

A train was captured last Sunday, near Fort Larned, by the Indians. Bishop LAMY, ten priests and six sisters of charity accompanied the train as passengers *en route* to Santa Fé. The men were killed, scalped and shockingly mutilated. The females were carried away captives. The information comes through reliable sources.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Difficulties Anticipated between the King and Bishop Staley—Naval Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 18,
10:40 o'clock A. M.

By the bark *Raindeer* we have Honolulu dates to June 22. A serious difficulty is anticipated between Bishop STALEY and the King, by reason of a letter written by the former charging the latter with non-payment of subscription to the Church, and using language of the most insulting character.

The sugar mill of DECOTTON was destroyed by fire on the night of June 5.

The missionary packet *Morning Star* arrived June 10, from a cruise among the Marquesas Islands, and reports the mission stations in a flourishing condition.

The United States steamer *Lackamanna* returned from a cruise on the 9th of June.

The firm of E. C. MELANDLESS & Co. has failed; liabilities $30,000; assets $8,000.

The Fourth of July was to be celebrated in a brilliant manner.

Gen. McCOOK, Minister resident of the United States, and family, arrived on the evening of the 21st of June from his visit to the States.

Nuisances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a City ordinance which prohibits the running wild through the public streets of cows, pigs, goats, chickens, &c., and which ordinance the Police authorities alone are to enforce. I believe there is no section of the metropolis exempt from the practical enforcement of this law. In the lower wards of our City—either from the vigilance of the Police or the respect shown the law by the citizens—no complaint can be made; but in the upper portion a different state of affairs is visible. In fact, so numerous of late have grown the herds of goats and flocks of chickens, that a stranger might be led to suppose that one-half of our inhabitants relied solely for nourishment upon one or the other or both of these merchantable commodities, raised at the public expense within the City limits. Above Twentieth-street, on the east side, can be found running lose at all hours of the day and night, especially at night, herds of goat as free as ever roamed the land of Patmos. Throughout Lexington-avenue, during the night, these animals feed upon the small grass plots in front of private houses to an extent wholly unbearable. The owners of these animals frequently accompany them to this and other favored streets in the vicinity, and, opening the gates of the small courts fronting the residences, pass in the small army of horned followers to feed upon the grass that the proprietor of the mansion has cared for as an ornamentation to the entrance of his habitation. Such conduct as this is offensive to individuals suffering, but may I ask if the broad license now granted to these animals to run the public streets is not equally offensive to every resident? And I should answer by all means it is. Long and patient suffering by the inhabitants of this and other sections of the City, instead of nerving the proper authorities to relieve them, has only resulted in increasing the evil; but it is hoped, now that injured patience cries out for justice, that it will be given. If it be an offence against the City statutes to tolerate such animals in the public streets at all, how much more aggravated is the offence to deliberately lodge them within private inclosures?

W. J. P.

Silver Palace Excursion.

Messrs. J. O. STEARNS, of the Central New-Jersey Road, E. H. WILLIAMS, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, J. N. McCULLOUGH, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and JONAH WOODRUFF, of the Central Transportation Company, have organized an excursion over their respective railway lines, hence to Chicago and return. The occasion is the opening of a daily line of Silver Palace cars—a through route without change of car—by which one may go from here to the gateway of the great West with ease, comfort and security. The excursion will begin on Tuesday next, the party leaving the pier foot of Liberty-street at 9:30 in the morning. It is the intention of the directors of the affair to be back by a week from Saturday, affording their guests not only an admirable glimpse at the scenery along the line, but a stay of some thirty-six hours in that city of choice police record and historic political association—Chicago.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Merrill.

The Plattsburgh (N. Y.) *Express*, in publishing the letter from Detroit, informing Mrs. MERRILL of the appearance of her husband in that city, makes the following statement:

Thus it will be seen that the whole affair of his falling into the river was a settled device on his part to get out of the sight and hearing of his former acquaintances and friends for fear of exposure of his delinquencies. The public will readily conclude that what has been said about the intimacy with Miss HOUGHTON, of North Adams, is not to be treated as a myth, but as a reality. Indeed, if a shadow of doubt existed it has been completely removed by a letter from Miss HOUGHTON, directed to Mr. MERRILL since his supposed drowning, and opened by Mrs. MERRILL, in which among other things she endeavors to impress upon him the duty of leaving his family and sharing his fortunes with her, even if they have to go to the very ends of the earth. It was certainly a fit time for her to make such overtures if so disposed, for she as well as he was well aware that he was unable to rebut the accusations against him, and that his services as a preacher were about at an end. Whether he will finally carry out the plans thus set forth by her, remains to be seen.

A WIFE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG AT CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS.—One of the wives of BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., is at Stanwix Hall, Chatham Four Corners, Columbia County. The hotel has been overrun with curious people, anxious to get a glimpse at her. She is about 30 years of age and fine-looking. She is a daughter of a gentleman who was formerly a Baptist clergyman at West Stockbridge, joined the Mormons under JOE SMITH and had charge of the College at Nauvoo. She creates a sensation about the country where she is temporarily residing.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 18.*

A Challenge to the Herald.

The New-York *Herald* of this morning says:

"The *Daily News* is no longer in existence."

Now we are under a very decided conviction that the *Daily News does* exist, the *Herald's* assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. We moreover believe that the evening editions of our paper alone have a larger circulation in the City of New-York than any paper published in the United States, the New-York *Herald* not excepted. So fully confident are we of this that we make this offer to the *Herald:*

If the daily circulation of the evening editions of the *Daily News* in New-York City does not exceed the daily circulation of the New-York *Herald*, we will agree to present to the New-York Yacht Club a gold cup of the value of $2,500, provided, in case it shall be established that our circulation is greater than the *Herald's*, the proprietors of that paper will agree to give to the club a cup of the same value; and we will refer the decision of the question to a Committee of Three, appointed by the Yacht Club, who shall satisfy themselves upon the point in dispute by an examination of the pressmen and distributing clerks of the respective offices.

We have proposed a gold cup to this club because the younger Mr. BENNETT is known to take a lively interest in yachting, and by his bold and successful voyage across the Atlantic in the *Henrietta*, winning the longest yacht race ever yet attempted, has established for himself a reputation as one of the first yachtsmen of Europe or America.

Our offer is made in no idle spirit of banter, but in good faith, and in the belief that it was through haste or inadvertence that the *Herald* was led to deny a fact so patent to the whole City of New-York as the "existence" of the *Daily News*.—*Daily News.*

Official.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competion for the prize, and Mr. HOWE received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Coöperateur ELIAS HOWE, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour la machine à boutonnière. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *fabricant de machines à coudre, exposant;*" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to WHEELER & WILSON was for a "buttonhole machine," and not for the sewing-machine.—*Evening Post.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

An Unprecedented Triumph.

CABLE DISPATCH. PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Societé des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Why is Phalon's "Night-Blooming CEREUS" like an interjection? Because it is never introduced without being followed by a note of admiration.

Why is PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" a good protection against poverty? Because no gentleman who uses it on his handkerchief can ever say that he is without a (s)cent in his pocket.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'FG CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by
STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.
A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

"Husbands, Love your Wives," and give them Plantation Bitters when they are suffering from nervousness, general debility, faintness, spasms, or any of the thousand and one diseases to which the weaker sex is liable. Having *yourselves* experienced the benefit of their use, extend the blessing to others. This invaluable tonic will chase hypochondria or "the Blues"—give tone to the damaged nervous system—gently stimulate languid secretions—dispel vapors and *ennui*, and generally build up the worn constitution. For each sex and all ages it is a gentle stimulant and a refreshing cordial. Millions of bottles are sold daily all over the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

Exposition Universelle.
The only gold medal awarded for
PERFECTION
in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

CONDIT—CHAPIN.—On Tuesday, July 16, in Providence, R. I., at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. Josiah Chapin, by Rev. J. G. Vose, FREDERIC CONDIT, of New-York, to LAURA, daughter of William C. Chapin, of Lawrence, Mass. No cards.

HAWKINS—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, July 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. A. Roche, WESTEL E. HAWKINS, of Newport, N. Y., to TILLIE M. THOMPSON, of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

HARRISON—SCHERMERHORN.—On Wednesday, July 10, at the residence of the bride's father, at Fonda, N. Y., by Rev. Washington Frothingham, J. M. HARRISON, of Detroit, Mich., to Miss LIZZIE SCHERMERHORN, daughter of Peter V. D. V. Schermerhorn, Esq. No cards.

JOHNSON—SCHERMERHORN.—On Wednesday, July 10, at the residence of the bride's father, at Fonda, N. Y., by Rev. Washington Frothingham, J. W. JOHNSON, of Cape May, N. J., to Miss GERTRUDE SCHERMERHORN, daughter of Peter V. D. V. Schermerhorn, Esq. No cards.

KING—MORGAN.—At East Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. F. J. Sawyer, CHARLES E. KING, of Mount Vernon, to MARY H., daughter of Caleb Morgan, Esq.

PRICE—WEECH.—On Monday, June 24, at St. Mark's Church, Notting Hill, London, by Rev. Edward Kay Kendall, Curate, HARRISON PRICE, Jr., to CAROLINE C., youngest daughter of W. J. Weech, Esq., of Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. No cards.

REEVES—MOORE.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, July 17, by Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., THOMAS N. REEVES to SARAH E., daughter of George B. Moore.

DIED.

BERGEN.—On Thursday, July 18, in his 53d year, JOHN G. BERGEN.

The funeral services at his late residence, 3d-av., near 35th-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BLAKE.—On Wednesday, July 17, JAMES A., youngest son of Capt. C. H. and Sarah L. Blake, aged 11 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 166 Henry-st.

BROWN.—At Forestdale, Rutland County, Vt., on Friday, July 12, CLARK S. BROWN, late of New-York.

COLE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 18, at her residence, No. 12 Quincy-st., Brooklyn, JOSEPHINE D., wife of Rufus L. Cole.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. this day. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

CLAPP.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, July 16, after a long and painful illness, JOHN K. CLAPP, aged 77 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Baptist Church at Sing Sing, on Sunday, July 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CROSBY.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, July 16, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Henry A. Livingston, CHARLES ULRICH, son of Robert Ralston and Jane Murray Crosby, aged 4 months.

MEACHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 18, CLARISSA A., wife of George L. Meacham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 153 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MACFARLANE.—On Wednesday morning, July 17, ANDREW MACFARLANE.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 206 Spring-st., this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PAULDING.—On Thursday, July 18, at Kingston, N. Y., JOSEPH PAULDING, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. J. D. Ostrander, Kingston, N. Y.

POILLON.—On Wednesday, July 17, WINFIELD, infant son of Winfield and Harriet B. Poillon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

ST. JOHN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 15, of consumption, ISAAC HENRY ST. JOHN, in the 65th year of his age.

Remains interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ROBB.—On Wednesday morning, July 17, HARRIET STEVEN, wife of Thomas B. Robb, in her 32d year.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, Hanson-place, fourth door from Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Hamilton, Toronto and London, C. W., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL—[No. 162.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Eighty-sixth-street, aged about forty years, stout built, sandy hair, no teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue jacket, no vest, blue pants, no boots, no socks or stockings. Body been in the water two weeks. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 163.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Pier No. 27 East River, aged about fifty years, stout built, light hair, good teeth, full face, bald on head. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue cloth coat, black pants, shoes, white linen shirt. Found on the person the following article: Leather belt around the waist. Body appears to have been in the water but a few days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LIGHTHILL has returned to New-York City, and removed his consultation rooms from No. 34 St. Mark's-place to

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST., where he can be daily consulted on the diseases to which he gives exclusive attention, embracing

IMPAIRED HEARING, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, and all Diseases of the Ear.

CHRONIC CATARRH of the Head, Nose and Throat, and all Diseases affecting the nasal cavities, and the various

CHEST AND THROAT DISEASES, including Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Diseases of the Heart, and all forms of Pulmonary Complaints.

RECEPTION HOURS from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

A SWIFT ANTIDOTE TO PAIN.

Toothache, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux and Ear-ache may be relieved in a few moments by the inward and outward use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Stimulate the general circulation by taking a teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water, and rub it, unmixed, over the seat of the pain, and the torture will cease almost immediately. This is a rule to which there are no exceptions.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

SOLUBLE BLUE.
FREE FROM ACID.

Prepared by D. F. TIEMAN & CO. Dry, in casks, kegs, ten, five, two and one pound cans; liquid, in two, four, eight and sixteen ounce bottles.

J. H. TIEMAN, Sole Agent,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

**DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.**

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

GAS WORKS

for coal, resin, or oil gas.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, July 20. The mails for France, via Havre, per steamer GUIDING STAR, will close at this office on SATURDAY, July 20, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:45 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	109¾	110	Aug. 7.30........	107⅛	107⅜
Coupon 1881.....	110½	110¾	June 7.30........	107¾	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108¾	109	July 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111½	111⅝	N.Y.S.7 ℘ct. B.L.	105	105⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅞	109	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109½	109⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118⅛
5-20 " new, '65.	107⅞	108	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, 67.	107⅞	108	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅝	116⅞
10-40 Registered.	101⅝	102	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	101⅞	102	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅛	115⅜
Gold..............	139⅞	140	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅝	114⅞

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY
THE
NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
for which the
FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES
are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
JULY 18, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $25 60 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 60 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $4 40 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

NOTICE.

The books for subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company have been removed to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., in which commodious premises the Company expect to commence business about the first day of August next.

A small amount of stock remains unsubscribed for. New subscribers from this date will pay $40 per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the date of payment of the calls.

Circulars, with full information, may be obtained at the office of the Company as above.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.
COUPONS AND REGISTERED
FOR SALE. APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORA-BLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1867.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer-books will be closed on and after July 20, until day of payment.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORT-gage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.

JOHN NEWELL, President.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 1 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., July 25, 1867. Transfer-books closed July 20 to the 26th.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Pennsylvania Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. By order.

WM. C. WEED, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits, $4,500,000.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1. Assets, $3,505,630 23.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government Tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 22, 1867, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for Three or Six Months, previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open every day, for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interests from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
Y. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMS-BURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y, S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute,
Deposits of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS over $5.

Money deposited by the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital.............................	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867....................	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid............................	5,000 00
Assets....................................	$327,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 -	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - -	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
July 1, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital..............................	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867.....................	95,777 56
Total assets..............................	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses..........................	5,000 00
Net assets................................	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.

E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - - -	$1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867 - - -	1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL..............................	$1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867.....................	316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
H. KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital....................................	$250,000
Net Surplus................................	134,074
Total......................................	$384,074

BROOKLYN, July 12, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 27, of seventy-five per share on the capital stock, payable on demand.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next.

Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY HULL, JR., Cashier.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.
LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESI-dence just built by the owner for his own occupation, together with 8 lots of ground on 152d-st., near the Boulevard; one of the most desirable and improving neighborhoods on the island. The house is three stories, 56 feet in width, of brick, has all the modern improvements, and will suit the taste of any gentleman of business or leisure. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

A FEW NICE HOUSES FOR SALE ON 116th and 117th sts., between 3d and 4th avs., three stories, basement and cellar, brown-stone stoop and trimmings; all modern improvements. Price $9,500. Inquire of the foreman on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from

JACOB SHARPE,
General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,
and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass. the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of grey limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to

HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN,
JAMES RENFREW, JR., } Executors.
or to WM. D. F. MANICE,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RES-idence at Poughkeepsie, about 1¼ miles south of the city, fronting on the Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; large brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable; icehouse, filled; suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years since; 43 acres of good land, handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; drives and walks; trees planted some 16 years, and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-street, New-York.
OR,

If not sold within a few weeks, will be to let, furnished, to a private family for a term of years.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BURLINGTON, N. J., FOR SALE.—Twenty acres in high condition in all respects; 500 peach trees, 200 quince, 150 cherries, 360 pears, 200 apples, 300 currants and gooseberries, 300 best grapes, an acre of blackberries and raspberries, extensive flower and vegetable gardens, and grounds all planted; large new brick propagating-house, poultry-house, and numerous complete outbuildings; a fine stream of water; modern mansion, 36 by 26, with extensive buildings; 11 parlors and chambers, water-closet, cooking range, wash boilers, heater in cellar, all in complete order; fine location, one mile from station and post-office, and in every respect a first-class establishment; price $15,000; half cash, and immediate possession. Also, several large and small fruit farms, now producing largely. Full particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

SHIPPAN POINT, ON THE SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn.—Part of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased, is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers; this Point, acknowledged to be the best piece of property on the Sound, contains 293 acres, part heavily timbered, many of the old trees measuring eight to ten feet in circumference; it adjoins the town and forms one side of Stamford Harbor; all the trains on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad stop, and it is reached in one hour and a half from the City; there is a spring of finest water on the place, orchards, garden and abundance of hay; for a hotel or any public institute, it is one of the most desirable places in the country; for private residences equally attractive; the old family mansion, barn and outbuildings remain, and the whole property will be sold without reserve. For plans and full particulars, apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition, and mostly in grass; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,733 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.

WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE house and eight acres of land, within a short distance of Bridgeport, Conn. House in perfect order; bath-room, wash tubs, &c., and one of the best arranged houses for a private residence or for keeping summer boarders in this section. Barn on lot, and abundance of choice fruit; site never surpassed, and price $8,000. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

A FARM ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—226 acres, situated upon the banks of the Hudson; beautiful location, good buildings; terms easy.

JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A fine new house, 12 rooms, two acres of ground; location No. 1. Apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* Building. Also, third and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN THE "MERCHANTS' UNION EX-press Building," corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., a large, light and dry basement, 25 feet by 100 feet, or, if preferred, 30 by 75 feet, with fine entrance on Franklin-st., same as at the corner; very desirable place for almost any kind of business. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—ON west side, between New-York Hotel and 10th-st.; long lease at cheap rent; full-size lot. Address, real name, MERCHANT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FOR LEASE—ON NORTH RIVER SIDE OF the City, below Canal-st., a large building suitable for any business requiring large capacity, on the ground floor, say 100x100 or more. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, coach-house, stable; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; lot 60x500 feet; six minutes from the depot; thirty-five minutes from New-York. Photograph.

JACOB SHARP, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASE-ment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses. Can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

LOFTS TO RENT.—PART FIRST LOFT NO. 581 Broadway, with entrance from Broadway and Mercer st., with lofts above on Mercer-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESI-dence, with bath and every convenience. Inquire of WM. CHANDLESS, corner Fenton-st. and Palisade-av., West Hoboken Heights. Rent $700.

TO LET—STORE NO. 323 WASHINGTON-ST., suitable for produce commission or general business. Inquire of H. G. BROWN & CO., No. 104 Broadway.

LOFT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—SECond loft of No. 265 Broadway; 120 feet deep. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED OR furnished house in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to BRYAN & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.
2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.
3d. For paving the carriage-way of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.
4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.
5th. For building sewer in 1st-av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.
6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.
7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.
2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block from 48th-st. either way.
3d. Both sides of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.
5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.; also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.
7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF HARVEY LULL, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 1854, and ante-dated Jan. 2, 1854, for an improvement in shutter hinges, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 2d day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of Jacob Snider the younger, and in a cause Snider vs. Snider, the creditors of Jacob Snider the younger, late of Una Villas, Oxford Road, Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, who died in or about the month of October, 1866, are, on or before the 2d day of September, 1867, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. Howard, Dollman & Lowther, of No. 141 Fenchurch-st., in the City of London, England, the Solicitors of the defendant, John Vaughn Snider, the Administrator of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, address and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Malins, at his chambers, situated at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, England, on the 4th day of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1867.
J. A. BUCKLEY, Chief Clerk.
HOWARD, DOLLMAN & LOWTHER,
No. 141 Fenchurch-st., London, England,
Defendant's Solicitors.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REV-ENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

ANNUAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTER-NAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVE-NUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM B. JUDSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger
Southern District of New-York.
Dated JULY 19, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY GILES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger
Southern District of New-York.
Dated JULY 19, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. TYLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the Thirty-first day of July, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger
Southern District of New-York.
Dated JULY 19, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK,
Tuesday July 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—HON. WM. H. SEWARD, President. Fall Term commencing Sept. 9. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange Country, N. Y.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND good intellectual and social culture, to be an efficient aid in conducting a young ladies' school in the City. Apply before July 27, giving name, address, qualifications and references in full. Address Mrs. D. L., Station G, New-York.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A PRIVATE Protestant family, a short distance from the City, one fully competent to instruct in all the English branches, with French and German references required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF FRENCH, GERMAN, Italian and Spanish languages offers to exchange instruction for board and lodging. Apply to Mr. GEORGE R. LEDERER No. 331 East 13th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN the neighborhood of Madison-square, a bedroom and sitting-room, with breakfast only, (and alone;) would be permanent; reference. Address J. A. B., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 159 WEST 124TH-ST., YOUNG men can be accommodated with comfortable board. Terms $5 a week.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board, transient or permanent. Prices reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS taken at $7 per week, in a private family at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, pleasantly situated, neatly furnished, including good Chickering piano; rooms cool, airy and commodious; good table, pleasant drives, fine scenery and healthy location; stable if required. For particulars refer to JOHN BLISS & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—DOBBS' FERRY ON Hudson—Accommodation for gentleman, wife and servant, with board near depot; stable, if required. Apply for particulars at No. 5 Gramercy Park.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, ONE MILE from New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad; house large; grounds well shaded; healthy location. Parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; terms moderate; carriage to let. References: J. F. Travis, No. 39 Murray-st.; L. Covell, No. 24 East 17th-st.; or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE FAMI-LIES, (three rooms, 14x18, 6.10x12,) on the Shrewsbury River; bathing in front; ocean three miles below; table and attendance equal to Long Branch hotels; terms about one-half. Address Darrow's Cottages, near Red Bank, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to

WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED by a family of two or eight persons. Must be near the City, with stabling for two horses. Address M., Box No. 5,101 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—SCHENCK'S PAVILION is now open for the reception of visitors. A. K. HIELD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-man a situation as cook, who understands meats, pastry and desserts of all kinds; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PER-son, a situation as nurse; she perfectly understands the care of an infant, or to attend on grown children and sew; can have good City reference. Address A. B., or apply for two days at No. 177 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by an industrious, capable girl; will be found an economical, respectful and neat servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to assist with the light housework of a family and sew; would be willing to go in the country; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR month to do family sewing; understands dressmaking; terms moderate; has the best of reference; willing to make herself useful. Call at or address, for one week, No. 49 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 9 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; she understands it thoroughly; has a little girl willing to assist with light work; no objection to a boarding house or the country. Call at No. 123 East 11th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble girl to do chamberwork, assist with the washing, take care of children and sew; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-man, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT American woman, City or country; is a thorough good cook, washer and ironer; is young, strong and has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soup and game; no objections to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 East 11th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COM-petent girl, in the City or country, as laundress, or to cook, wash and iron. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; will assist in washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, in a private family; no objections to country for Summer season. Apply at No. 233 East 46th-st., for two days. Ring fourth-floor bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA-tion as chambermaid or waitress; would not object to a short distance in the country. Call for one day at No. 107 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPE-tent American woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family; City preferred. To be seen till suited at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a young, healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call for two days at No. 736 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman to take care of children. Apply or address S. A., No. 292 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at 324 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GER-man girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble woman as general houseworker; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 20 West 20th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

A GOOD SELECTION OF WET-NURSES can be found daily, from 10 until 4 P. M., at LOUIS & MRS. HANSON'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business and who can produce the best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERI-enced gardener; is thoroughly competent in every respect; no objection to the care of horse or cow; best of reference from last employer. Address T. K., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man; understands gardening; four years in last place; City reference regarding qualifications, industry and moral character; willing to be generally useful. Address JOHNSON, Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or gardener; understands the business thoroughly; also general work about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom, with first-class references; is willing to make himself useful, and work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 13, for two days, office of No. ck & Co.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, is sober and willing; thoroughly competent in what he takes hold of; good references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN gardener; understands the care of horses if required; married; good reference given. Address C. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single young man; understands his business; has good City references; no objection to City or country. Address or call for J. M., No. 114 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family, or waiter in a first-class hotel. Address A. B., No. 27 Washington-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—A YOUNG man of experience would undertake the management of estates, or charge of property of parties going to Europe, collection of rents, &c. Address D. M. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, with good City references, as shipping clerk in a wholesale drug or grocery store; is not afraid to work. Call or address DANIEL GRACIE, care Jas. P. Hammill, Esq., No. 240 Front-st.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY ENGAGED in buying hosiery and furnishing goods in Europe wishes a position in some business house, either in that capacity or any other in which he could be useful; salary moderate. Address F. G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS (MALE AND FEMALE) for a good thing to sell; $50 to $80 per week sure; no risk; see the profits—$50 from $6; send two stamps for papers, or 25 cents for sample. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Box No. 4,781 Post-office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A PERSON TO TAKE CHARGE OF the upholstering, curtain and drapery work in our manufacturing department. Address by letter, giving references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A first-rate hand and is quick and correct, to fill the position of policy clerk in an insurance office; first-class references required. Address Box No. 5,144 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK; must have good recommendations; wages no object. Address Captain DICK, Queen's Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WITH GOOD CITY references, who is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 329 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address

B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

COACHMAN WANTED—TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. Apply at No. 77 Broad-st.

REWARDS.

$250 REWARD.
IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.

The above reward will be paid by us for the most improved method of sealing our tinfoil papers of century chewing tobacco. Satisfactory tests invariably required, subject to our approval, to Aug. 1, 1867.

P. & G. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension and delivery at any recruiting station for either of the following-named deserters, viz.:

DAVID P. JONES, age 25 years; 5 feet 5 inches; complexion light, eyes blue, hair brown; born in Salem, N. H.; occupation shoemaker.

JOHN HALLENBACK, age 20 years; 5 feet 10 inches; complexion fair, eyes gray, hair brown; born in New-York, N. Y.; occupation printer.

PETER DAVID, age 26 years; 5 feet 9 inches; complexion fair, eyes gray, hair dark; born in Ireland; occupation sailor.

GEORGE SOHR, age 23 years, 5 feet 5¼ inches; complexion fair, eyes hazel, hair brown; born in New-York, N. Y.; occupation laborer.

JOHN MURPHY, age 22 years; 5 feet 9½ inches; complexion ruddy, eyes gray, hair dark; born in New-York, N. Y.; occupation clerk.

JAMES MULLIGAN, age 19 years; 5 feet 7½ inches; complexion dark, eyes blue, hair light; born in Donegal, Ireland; occupation hatter.

JAMES PHILLIPS, age 24 years; 5 feet 10 inches; complexion light, eyes blue, hair light brown; born in London, England; occupation farmer.

The above reward will be paid in obedience with instructions received from Adjutant-General's office.

W. GORDON,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.,
and Captain Second U. S. Cavalry, Recruiting Officer.
RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, G. M. S.,
No. 13 Jay-st., New-York City.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the arrest and conviction of one O. LEARD, (formerly of Brocton, Chatauqua County, N. Y.,) alias F. A. Durant, alias H. L. Weaver & Co., No. 172 Broadway, New-York, fraudulently selling agencies for Robinson's Patent Photograph Album. The public will take notice that said party is acting entirely without authority, and is obtaining money under false pretences.

DAVID MILLARD,
No. 241 West 6th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPErior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALLEPPO	July 17
HECLA	July 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY,	July 31
CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY,	Aug. 14
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY,	Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS......Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR..Aug. 24

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:

Lexow & Voight, No. 2 New Chambers-st.
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
S. Thompson & Nephew, No. 73 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY,	July 20
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY,	July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY,	Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING	SATURDAY,	Aug. 10

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday,	July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday,	Aug. 3
MORNING STAR	G. V. Sumner	Saturday,	Aug. 17
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday,	Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday,	Sept. 14

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

ETNA	WEDNESDAY	July 17
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	July 20
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	July 31
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 3

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY,	July 27
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY,	Aug. 10
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY,	Aug. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD...SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VERA CRUZ, FOR HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 20, at 8 o'clock A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

JULY 20—RISING STAR, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch the first-class steamships SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. HOWES, July 20, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Aug. 10, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

For further information apply to the North American Steamship Company,
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.

JUNE 27, 1867.
C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:

SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.

Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on July 27, punctually at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25,

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

The GENERAL GRANT will follow on July 27.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BROADWAY BUSINESS FOR SALE— West side; good store; good location and first-class business; seven years established; annual business, $100,000. Parties with a fair capital can buy favorably, and be sure of making money.

Also, lease for sale which will pay a capitalist twenty per cent. or more per annum. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5,000 WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE and genteel business, with full half interest, where $20,000 per year can be realized. Address E. F., No. 694 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 17th	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	6¾ A. M.
Thursday, 18th	3¾ P. M.	Thursday, 18th	6¾ A. M.
Friday, 19th	4 P. M.	Friday, 19th	6¾ A. M.
Saturday, 20th	4 P. M.	Saturday, 20th	8 A. M.
		Saturday, 20th	7 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 17th	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	4 P. M.	Thursday, 18th	7 A. M.
Friday, 19th	4½ P. M.	Friday, 19th	7 A. M.
Saturday, 20th	10 A. M.	Saturday, 20th	6 A. M.
Sunday, 21st	8 A. M.	Saturday, 20th	5 P. M.
		Sunday, 21st	5 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE- stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the Pier foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Coldspring and Cornwall; returning, leaves Newburgh at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot Warren-st., at 4¾ P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6½ A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND. —The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D. at 9¾ and 1½; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT. —The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

STAND FROM UNDER.

BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
2,000 YARDS GOOD PRINTS, 8c., WORTH 12½c.
15,000 YARDS GINGHAMS, FAST COLORS, 10c., WORTH 20c.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS,
JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c., at half price.

Customers wishing to make sure of MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. a yard had better come to-day as they may all be sold by to-morrow.

Country buyers cut this out as a guide to cheap goods.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods: kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCIVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 ARE to have another excursion at the solicitation of many friends who could not attend our last excursion, also many of those that were with us, takes place on TUESDAY, July 30, 1867; tickets and circulars are now ready; all interested in the wellfare, male and female, please call at No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., and get their supply of tickets. Col. ABRM. DALLY, Secretary, Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.

N. B.—For further particulars see circular.

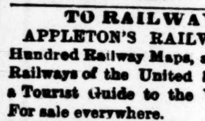
CLOSING ON SATURDAY AT 3 O'CLOCK, during July and August. The proprietors of the dry goods, fancy and trimming stores of Broadway and Canal-st. having kindly given their consent, we, the undersigned, hope the ladies will make it convenient to do their shopping before 3 P. M. on Saturdays.
J. J. SCOFIELD, Chairman 3 P. M. Committee.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

FRENCH'S HOTEL BILLIARD ROOM IS now reopened in a style which, for elegance and appointments, is not surpassed by any billiard-room in the City.

RAILROADS.



TRUNKS,
Traveling Bags & Satchels.
At GOMAN'S,
CORNER 14TH-ST.
AND 6TH-AV.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 35	Fort Edwar	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5.15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Thursday, 11, 11 A. M.,	Wednesday, 17, 2 P. M.
Friday, 12, 12 M.	Thursday, 18, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, 19, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 16, 1 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottensville, Amboy and Keyport. Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, will leave Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 3 P. M. Fare to all way landings 25 cents, Keyport 50 cents.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COL- lege Point, City Island and New-Rochelle. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, July 21, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION.—BOATS TO HAR- lem, High Bridge and Karles Park, Westchester County. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6:30 P. M.; leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M., landing at 8th-st. Fare 15 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE —The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip EVERY SUNDAY, at 9½ A. M., stopping at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ and Glen Cove at 4½ P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him —the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

9½	Miles Railroad Track.
2	Turn Tables.
26,000	Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500	Cross Ties.
9,560	Pounds Railroad Iron.
4	Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1	Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8	Flat Cars.
2	Hand Cars.
2	Push Cars.
886	Pounds Car Springs.
2	Crow Feet.
4	Spike Mauls.
1	Track Gauge.
1	Fire Tongs.
1	Railroad Depot Building.
1	Foreman's Quarters.
1	T. Wharf.
157	Pounds American Packing.
56	Pounds Jute Packing.
20	Feet Rubber Hose.
1	Douglas Pump.
2	Water Casks.
1	Feed Pipe.
1	Cistern.
2	Office Desks.
1	Cooking Stove.
1	Stove.
4	Claw Bars.
2	Shackle Bars.
1	Lantern.
2	Signal Lantern.
2	Grind Stones.
2	Padlocks.
1	Turning Lathe.
8	Spades.
45	Shovels.
3	Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2	Water Buckets.
2	Jackscrews and Levers.
8	Anvils.
7	Bellows.
2	Pinch Bars.
1	Cold Chisel.
2	Blacksmiths' Hammer
8	Sledge Hammers.
15	Hammer Handles.
2	Spike Punches.
1	Set Blacksmiths' Tools
6	Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2	Vises.
1	Cross-cut Saw.
173	Pick Axes.
24	Pick Axe Handles.
4	Square Brasses.
2	Stuffing Boxes.
1	Brass Faucet.
1	Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.

There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.

This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.

The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.

Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to
Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER,
Major of Engineers,
Milwaukee, Wis.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Seperate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS, Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert, and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.

JACOB H. GUMBLE,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
WILLIAM HAW, JR.,
Commissioners.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE!
ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the renowned American LILLIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE,
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES,
including the laughable sketch of
NEW YEAR'S CALLS.
The Summer Dramatic Company will perform
MY WIFE POLLY,
and ONLY A CENT.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE
under contribution.
THE EARTH, AIR AND WATERS
yield their products to this, the
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MONDAY, 22d—Opening of the PANTOMIME SEASON. FOX'S Comic Pantomime LITTLE BOY BLUE will be produced.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 19 and 20.

The talented Dramatic Company in THE FACTORY GIRL and SWISS COTTAGE. Prof. LOGRENIA, Magician, trained Birds, Mice, &c. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.

Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

TURF.

GREAT MATCH FOR $5,000.

Fashion Course—Trotting MONDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.—Match for $5,000; two miles and repeat.—J. Dougrey's b. m. Fearless, in harness; D. Mace's b. g. Stonewall Jackson, under saddle. Good day and track.

SAME DAY—STAKE OF $300.

Mile heats, 3 in 5. W. Borst's bl. m., in harness; W. Smith's ch. m., to wagon; B. Daniel's ch. m. Louise, in harness.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SOUL IN A SMALL BODY. MATHUSHEK PIANOS.

By a recent invention of Mr. Frederick Mathushek, (THE NEW PATENT EQUALIZING SCALE WITH LINEAR BRIDGE,) the power of the piano is so greatly increased that an instrument of little more than HALF THE USUAL SIZE, and LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE WEIGHT, is in tone, volume, brilliancy and all other respects equal to that of the best full-sized pianos. This is demonstrated in the COLIBRI PIANO, four feet nine inches long, two feet eight inches wide, yet having seven full octaves. THE ORCHESTRAL PIANO (ordinary size) by the same arrangement equals a Concert Grand. The peculiar construction secures the greatest durability and longest continuance "in tune." The New-York *Weekly Review*, the leading musical authority in this country, says: "The Colibri Piano-forte can speak with such power and sonority that we must look at the thing in order to believe it possible. * * Throughout the scale the tone is even, very full, sonorous, brilliant and melodious."

Musicians, amateurs, and those desiring to purchase, are invited to call and examine. Send for illustrated circular showing the features of the invention, and the reasons for its excellence. BARLOW & DOEHLER.
No. 694 Broadway and No. 8 4th-st.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 233 East 21st-st.—The instruments of this firm are excellent, and the price charged for them is the most reasonable. Parties would do well to examine them before making their selections.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS TO RENT, OR for sale on installments at No. 425 Broome-st.; also second-hand pianos to rent or for sale low for cash. No. 425 Broome-st., second door from Crosby.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand piano-fortes, from $75 to $600. Also to let and sold on installments.

AUCTION SALES.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK AT NO. 85 Clinton-place, 8th-st., mortgage sale of the entire genteel household furniture contained in the above large private residence, consisting of rosewood, black-walnut, cottage and mahogany furniture of every description of parlor, bedroom, dining-room, library and kitchen furniture; large quantity of superior velvet brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, &c. Sale peremptory without regard to weather.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

By THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) July 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 62 Liberty-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
THIRD WEEK
and continued success
OF THE
THE BELLS OF SHANDON.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 19,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Mr. DAN BRYANT..........as..........Barry O'Leary
AND
MICKEY LOONEY.
Incidental to the piece,
SONGS AND DANCES.

This is the last week but one of Mr. BRYANT'S engagement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 19.
THREE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. WM. B. FRELEIGH, Manager, on which occasion the following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered: Mr. Oliver B. Doud, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. W. H. Whalley, Marietta Baret, Mr. J. W. Ward, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. W. J. Thompson, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mr. G. Lingard, Mr. Frank Kerns, Mr. Josh Hart, Mr. W. K. Lingard, Mr. P. Connelly, Mr. J. C. Duesberry, Mr. J. L. Deboney. Five immense pieces—VETERAN OF 102, PIZARRO, THE FRENCH SPY, ROBERT MACAIRE, RIVAL DUTCHMEN. Songs and dances.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
PERFECTLY IMMENSE.
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS
THE RED DRAGON TROUPE.
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.
It may safely be assumed that
ASTONISHMENT WILL RISE TO AWE
IN THEIR TRIAL OF SKILL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 19, 1867.
BENEFIT OF JULIA DEAN.
JULIA DEAN IN TWO PIECES.
FAZIO; Or, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
BIANCA..........JULIA DEAN
THE LOVE CHASE.
CONSTANCE..........JULIA DEAN
SATURDAY—SECOND JULIA DEAN MATINEE.
GRAND LADY OF LYONS MATINEE.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 19, AT 8.

1. March, "Avant"..........Gung'l
2. Overture, "Massaniello"..........Auber
3. Waltz, "Ander schoenen blauen Donau" (new) Strauss
4. "Ballet de la Reine de Saba" (new)..........Gounod
5. Symphony in D..........Mozart
   1. Adagio Allegro. 2. Andante. 3. Finale.
6. Romance, Solo for Violoncello..........Mollique
   Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG.
7. March of Victory, "Von Fels zum Meer" (new). Liszt
8. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
9. Polka Mazurka, "Arm in Arm" (new)..........Strauss
10. Rataplan and Chorus, "Forza del Destino"..Verdi
    Mr. F. DIETZ.
11. Quadrille, "La vie Parisienne" (new)..........Offenbach

Admission, 25 cents.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,
A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

ROPE WALKING AT HIGH-BRIDGE THIS AFTERNOON, across the Harlem River, a distance of 1,800 feet, by the world-renowned "LESLIE," hero of Niagara Falls. The steamer SYLVAN GROVE will leave Peck Slip at 1:30 P. M., connecting at Harlem with the TIGER LILY. No postponement on account of weather.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Her circular to married ladies sent free by mail.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Electricity scientifically applied. Mme. DUBOIS always in attendance. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

A.—DR. GRINDLE, PHYSICIAN AND Accoucher to the Private Lying-in-Institute, No. 6 Amity-place. Elegant rooms, good board, nursing and medical attendance. All female complaints skillfully treated.

ALL UNFORTUNATES SHOULD CONSULT Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place. Sure relief in all special complaints. Consultation free.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what it no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston; and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, law suits, absent friends, and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 159 East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likenesses of future husbands; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A CORAL BREASTPIN. THE OWNER will receive the same by applying at 30 West 37th-st.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Question of Suffrage in Committee of the Whole—Mr. Murphy's Amendment Voted Down.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The Convention shows at length an earnest desire to expedite business. Yesterday it held an afternoon session, extending until nearly 9 o'clock in the evening, and, after much additional speech-making, a vote was taken upon the amendment of Mr. H. C. MURPHY to the proposition of the Committee on Suffrage, providing for a separate submission of the question of negro suffrage. The amendment was voted down—29 yeas to 78 nays; but this does not fairly indicate its strength on the final test in the Convention, as the vote was taken yesterday in Committee of the Whole by a count only, and it will again be submitted in Convention, when the Committee of the Whole makes its report, and as the Convention will then be full, and the yeas and nays will be called, the proposition to submit this question separately will be found to command a much larger vote. The session of this morning has been spent in an animated but rather unprofitable discussion of two resolutions—one of which proposed to fix a time for closing the discussion in Committee of the Whole of the report of the Suffrage Committee, the final vote to be taken on Tuesday next, at noon; the other resolution being for the appointment of a Special Committee of inquiry into the propriety of removing its sessions to Saratoga or to New-York City.

The former resolution was debated at great length. Very many amendments were moved to it, the gentlemen who have got off their speeches generally favoring it, and those whose speeches are yet in embryo of course opposing it. Finally, on motion of Judge PARKER, the whole matter was laid on the table.

However, a resolution subsequently offered by Senator C. J. FOLGER, limiting debate on this report after to-day to twenty minutes, was carried, so that the end evidently draws nigh.

The resolution for a removal of the sittings was also debated with a good deal of feeling and with something of what in legislative parlance is called filibustering, but was finally disposed of by being a second time postponed; this time until the second day of September next. Of course the strife was mainly between the opposing local interests, but the proposition received a powerful political support from a section of Democratic members who, convinced that the advocates of unrestricted negro suffrage are strong enough to carry the day in the Convention, are disposed to bring it and its doings into disrepute with a view to ultimate popular rejection, and see no mode of doing this more likely to be efficacious than that of summoning in the capua of Saratoga.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is expected to argue at this afternoon's session in favor of female suffrage.

Twenty-eighth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 18.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. FRANK—From the Genesee Baptist Association, against appropriations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. FOWLER—On the same subject.

By Mr. CURTIS—On the same subject.

By Mr. GROSS—Twenty-four petitions against prohibitory legislation.

By Mr. ALVORD—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. GREELEY—Relative to draining lands. Also, for prohibitory legislation. Also, for extending suffrage to women.

By Mr. WHEELER—Against donating money and lands to sectarian institutions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President presented a report of the testimony taken by the Canal Investigating Committee.

Mr. MURPHY inquired if the testimony would be printed as a matter of course.

The President stated that it would be printed under the rule.

Mr. DEVLIN inquired the number of copies that would be printed.

The President replied eight hundred.

Mr. BELL said when the resolution calling for the testimony was offered, he asked to have it referred to the Canal Committee, and they had been waiting for it some time.

The President said it would be printed and then go to the Committee.

THE DEBATE ON SUFFRAGE.

Mr. GREELEY desired to have some time fixed for closing debate on the suffrage question in order that members might be present and vote; and he therefore moved that the discussion in Committee of the Whole on that subject be closed with the day's sitting, and in Convention at 1 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to substitute Tuesday.

Mr. GREELEY accepted the amendment.

Mr. VERPLANK hoped there would be no precipitate action with reference to the closing of the debate in Committee of the Whole, as he understood that no amendment could be offered in Convention unless previously offered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GREELEY hoped the rule would be extended so that all amendments could be offered in Convention. Such was the practice in Congress.

The Chair said he would submit this question to the Convention.

A vote was taken, and the practice of Congress, with reference to amendments, offered in Committee of the Whole was adopted.

Mr. NELSON moved to amend Mr. GREELEY'S resolution so as to confine speeches on Tuesday next to five minutes.

Mr. CONGER moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend that the discussion close on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, and that the vote be taken in Convention at that time without debate.

Mr. E. BROOKS said this subject would elicit more discussion than any other that might come before the Convention. Some gentlemen had already made three and five speeches. Intimation had already been given that the previous question was to be introduced here so as to cut off debate. He would consent to limit speeches to fifteen minutes.

Mr. HUTCHINGS did not desire to cut off debate, and if the gentleman had been disposed he could have spoken last evening. It was evident that a time must be fixed to close debate on the question.

Mr. GREELEY accepted Mr. ALVORD'S amendment.

Mr. M. I. THOMPSON opposed cutting off debate.

Mr. CASSIDY hoped debate would not be limited as there were many important questions relating to suffrage that had not yet been considered. The question of bribery at elections was vastly more important than that of negro suffrage. All members should have opportunity to express their views on a subject of so much importance.

Mr. NELSON moved to amend by substituting the word "action" for "vote," and that speeches be limited to ten minutes.

Mr. RATHBUN moved to further amend that all amendments be considered on Tuesday, when the report of the Committee of the Whole shall be made.

Mr. GREELEY accepted the amendment although it was totally unnecessary.

Mr. HATCH moved that after 12 o'clock on Tuesday next the debate be limited to five minutes.

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to amend "that debate in Committee of the Whole on the Right of Suffrage be closed on Tuesday next, and that the Convention will take action thereon and upon any amendments on Wednesday after the reading of the journal, debate to be limited to ten minutes on Tuesday and Wednesday upon the subject then pending."

Mr. TILDEN was opposed to limiting debate upon a subject of so much importance.

Mr. HUTCHINS said it had heretofore been stated that this question of suffrage was a sort of secondary consideration, but now we find a gentleman insisting that it is more important than any other. He admitted its importance and would be willing to sit here forty-eight hours to give gentlemen a chance to be heard. It was evident that a time must be fixed to end this discussion.

Mr. A. J. PARKER thought it was evident that the Convention was not ready to fix the time for closing the debate. He believed that time would be gained by passing over the matter for the present, and he would therefore move to lay the whole subject on the table.

Motion carried by 73 to 49.

ADJOURNMENT TO SARATOGA.

Mr. DEVELIN moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to take into consideration the propriety of adjourning this Convention to Saratoga or New-York.

Mr. OPDYKE hoped the resolution would be reconsidered. He advocated adjourning to Saratoga.

Mr. RATHBUN thought if gentlemen were aware of the sentiment of the people of the country on this subject they would not entertain it for a moment. In his judgment an adjournment to Saratoga would destroy the objects for which this body had been convened. The people would say the Convention had run away from the capital on a visiting excursion. He moved to lay the subject on the table.

Motion lost by a vote of 67 to 69.

After a lengthy debate Mr. DUGANNE moved to postpone the whole subject to the 1st of September next.

Mr. HALE suggested that the 1st of September was Sunday. [Laughter.]

Mr. DUGANNE changed his motion to the 2d of September.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and carried, 67 to 66.

AFTERNOON RECESS.

Mr. BARNARD moved that the Convention take a recess this day from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Carried.

A COMMITTEE CALLED FOR.

Mr. HALE offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to consider and report upon the mode of submission to the people of the amendments to the Constitution that may be proposed by the Convention, to report after the reports of all the standing committees shall have been received and acted on, and that all resolutions and motions upon the subject of submission be referred to such Committee.

Laid over under the rule.

COLORED CITIZENS.

By Mr. DUGANNE—That persons of African descent residing in this State, are entitled to the same privileges as persons of European descent. Tabled.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK.

By Mr. HINCHMAN—That the Tax Commissioners of New-York City report the value of real estate in use in that City by the various religious denominations for the purpose of public worship, together with the assessed valuation of the same as returned to them, or the officers preceding them, charged with the duties they now perform, from the year 1847 to the year when such property or real estate was exempted from taxation by legislative enactments. Laid over under the rule.

DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. CARLIS called up the resolution relative to the disposition of lands donated to the State by the United States. Adopted.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

By Mr. TAPPAN:

Resolved, That the people of this State are entitled to vote upon the question: "Shall the elective franchise be extended to men of color without a property qualification," as a separate proposition, and that this Convention, with a proper regard for the rights and interests of the people, will submit such question to them independent of the other provisions amendatory of the Constitution.

Mr. RATHBUN moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. ALVORD suggested that resolutions giving rise to debate should lie over under the rule.

The Chair so ruled.

BREAKS IN THE CANALS.

The President presented a communication from the Auditor relative to breaks in the canal during the past ten years.

LAND GRANTS AND LEASES.

Mr. SCHUMAKER called up the resolution relative to leases or grants made by Commissioners of the Land Office. Adopted.

SUFFRAGE DEBATE.

Mr. FOLGER moved that after this day the debate on the suffrage question be so confined that no member shall speak but once upon any proposition. Carried.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the Right of Suffrage, Mr. ALVORD in the chair.

Mr. CURTIS moved to amend so as to allow females to vote. He felt some embarrassment in proposing a change so new. The objections to it were vague and shadowy. The Committee, in their report, did not name women among those excluded, and, in neglecting to do so, they classed women with idiots and criminals. If females were to be denied the right of suffrage, why not say so in terms? There were no reasonable grounds for this exclusion. It was simply an assumption. The theory of ancient society, that "woman is absorbed in man," is the one which has been incorporated into our system, but which is fast giving way. It was the duty of the Committee on Franchise to show that the exclusion of woman was necessary to the safety of the State, but whatever political rights men have, women were equally entitled to. Our fathers, being without a Government, sought for its foundation in self-evident truths. A woman has the same rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that man has, and is entitled to the same protection. The natural right and the political defence go together. If a man has but little property to defend, is not his life of some consequence, and is it not equally important with a woman. The Government is the best that is the best governed; but who shall decide which is the best? Every person should have a voice in the Government, and upon perfectly equal terms. Brute force may do anything; but we are not to be governed by force. We are to ascertain what is right, and to do right by all. The right to govern is derived from the great body of the people, and not from a part of it. It is alleged that women are already represented by men. If so, when and by whom was the choice made? There is no record of a class exercising power without abusing it, and it is as true of the masses of men as of any exclusive aristocracy. We ask women to confide in us, as having the interest with them. Did any despot ever ask more? The only security of natural right is the ballot. When slavery was abolished, liberty could be secured to the freedmen only by the ballot. Man with natural or civil rights merely is a blank cartridge. Give him the ballot and he becomes a positive power. He did not forget the progressive legislation of New-York with regard to woman, but if such reforms were desirable in themselves they would have been brought about much sooner if women could have been consulted. Laws are made for women by another class. They have no voice in what concerns them so much. The kind of advantage the ballot gives to our sex it would give to another and secure fair play. It was argued that women must not vote, because it was contrary to venerable traditions. But America was a disturber of venerable traditions, as was shown by the progress we had made. The influence of the enfranchisement of women would glide into society as noiseless as the dawn into the day. Women have influence. Then let them be made responsible for that influence. It must be assumed that men and women want rights as the eyes want light, or the lungs atmosphere. We see that women pay taxes and own property. Do we need to inquire further whether they should have the right to vote? It was said that it was indelicate for women to vote. He knew of men who thought it was not gentlemanly to mix in politics or cast the ballot. But was that a reason why the right should be withheld? It seems to be thought if women should be allowed to vote and rush to the polls in spectacles and Bloomers, that the home would be left with deserted cradle, undarned stockings and buttonless shirts. Women may vote in corporations if she holds stock; but if she sells it, and buys a house she cannot vote upon subjects that concern her more. ELIZABETH was Queen during the most illustrious period of English history, but it will be said that she was an exception, and so were CÆSAR, ALEXANDER and NAPOLEON exceptions. If women should be prohibited from holding office, then VICTORIA should not be Queen of England to-day. If VICTORIA may consult with her counselors, why may not other women deliberate in Parliament or Congress. What public affairs need in this State is conscience, and woman was the conscience of society. This Convention was to devise means for the purifying of the State. If they would purify our politics let us pour upon them the purest stream. We know the influence of woman. It had been said that woman sustained the Southern rebellion. It was certain that but for women this Government would not have been saved. Mother and sister did their share in the camp, in the hospital and everywhere throughout the country. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. GREELEY, had made the country ring with the cry of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, but while he gave to the murderer of Andersonville the ballot, he would deny it to the mother who sends forth her son to die for his country.

Mr. GOULD said the argument of the gentleman had been listened to with delight by the majority of the Convention. It was polished from the commencement to the close like the crystal, but like the crystal, it would be shivered to atoms by the practical tests of the rights of society. It was not necessary for women to vote in order to have influence; it was in other fields that she wielded her power. Give women the ballot and every prostitute in the City of New-York would go to the polls. Mme. RESTELL, in her carriage, fresh from the slaughter of the innocents, would be there to the disgust of all right-minded people. But could you get the virtuous and intelligent women of the City of New-York to the polls? No, Sir! You could not drag them there with log chains.

Mr. LARRIMORE did not expect such earnest discussion upon the subject of women suffrage. The question has been raised here and must be met. He was a bold man who should record his vote in the negative and go out without trepidation into the society of the opposite sex. His objection to female suffrage was that it was prejudicial to all social relations, and unnecessary for the protection of the public interests. It would not elevate women to give her the ballot; on the contrary, it would degrade her to the level of masculine strife. It has been stated that in England women may even be placed at the head of the Government. True, but let England have her solitary Queen. America could boast of her Queens by millions.

Mr. CONGER took the floor, when on motion of Mr. E. BROOKS, the committee rose, and the Convention took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 18.

Mr. SYLVESTER moved to adjourn, it being evident there was not a quorum present. Lost.

The roll was called, and when it was concluded it was found that 82 members were present. The Convention went into a Committee of the Whole on the suffrage question.

DEBATE ON SUFFRAGE.

Mr. CONGER took the floor, and renewed at length the question of negro suffrage, and the action of the people of this State heretofore had upon it. He denied the doctrine of natural rights as connected with the franchise. That was the doctrine of the revolution. When our forefathers were oppressed, they rose in their majesty, and asserted the natural right of revolution; but we had heard there that the extension of suffrage to the negro was to be based upon this same theory, that Governments derived their power from the consent of the governed, was another monstrosity brought forward in support of this proposition.

When President LINCOLN was declared elected, was that election by the consent of the people, when there was a majority of a million of the popular votes against him? Was he elected President by the consent of the governed? Taking advantage of this doctrine the Southern States rose in rebellion and declared that they would not recognize his authority. What then did the people of this State do. They declared that he was constitutionally elected; the law declared him the Chief of the nation, and as such should be obeyed. Then came the struggle, and the fallacies gentlemen seek to revive here were exploded. A man may be a sojourner in a country all his life and not become a citizen. What, then, becomes of the doctrine of natural rights? We are governed by constitutions and laws. The freeborn electors of New-York are the sovereigns of the State, and there are none to share it except such as they may permit. Others may share it with them, but it must be upon invitation. The naturalized citizen does not share it by right, but by covenant. If the theory of natural rights is omitted, then the franchise must be given to the women as well as to the negro. He was in favor of submitting the whole question separately to the people.

Progress was reported, and leave granted to sit again.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mormon Emigrants for Salt Lake—Capture of Stock by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 18.

Four hundred Mormons left Omaha last night for Salt Lake. They came from Liverpool, and will reach their destination in the latter part of September.

Sixty-six head of cattle belonging to a freight train were captured by Indians on the 12th inst., thirty miles from Fort Sedgwick, and one man killed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OBITUARY.

Police Commissioner Bergen.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, JOHN G. BERGEN, a member and the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners, died at his residence in Thirty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, South Brooklyn, after a long and very painful illness.

Mr. BERGEN was born on the 4th of December, 1814, in the same neighborhood where he passed and ended his life. A member of one of the eldest Dutch families of New-York, he was an immediate descendant of MICHAEL HANS BERGEN, and a son of GARRET BERGEN, a man singularly fortunate in his children, all of whom were respected members of the community. Three sons, Commissioner BERGEN, Judge PETER G. BERGEN, of Brooklyn, and Hon. TEUNIS G. BERGEN, member of Congress from the Second District of New-York, attained and worthily held positions of public trust. JOHN G. BERGEN entered public life in 1846, as Supervisor of the Eighth and Ninth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, a position which he again held in the years 1849 and 1850. In the year 1854, he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and in 1858 he was chosen Supervisor of the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn. After the establishment of the Metropolitan Police District, Mr. BERGEN was appointed one of the Commissioners by Gov. MORGAN, in May, 1860, in which position he remained until his death, and he was always prompt, indefatigable and conscientious in the performance of its duties. It was, in fact, this strict attention to his duties that undermined his health. Before entering the Police Board he had always been accustomed to an active out-door life, and the sedentary character of his new position gradually broke up his constitution. About a year ago he began complaining of indigestion, but still remained at his post, although his digestive organs became rapidly weaker. His illness did not, however, confine him to his bed nor keep him continuously from the sessions of the Board until a few days past. He was out and at Police Headquarters the last week in June, but since then has been confined to the house. Although his disease has been almost always painful in its nature, at the last he seemed to suffer no physical distress whatever and died without a struggle. All the members of his family were with him at the time and also President ACTON and Superintendent KENNEDY, both of whom feel keenly the loss of one with whom they have been so intimately associated. A Republican in political belief, Mr. BERGEN was not a vindictive partisan, and was eminently qualified by nature, education and his intimate acquaintance with the *personnel* of New-York for the position which he filled.

As a mark of respect to his memory Superintendent KENNEDY has ordered that the flags at Police Headquarters and the various Police Station-houses shall be displayed at half-mast to-day.

His funeral will take place from his residence in Gowanus, at 3:30 P. M., on Saturday next.

Trouble in a Reformed Dutch Church—Trial of a Pastor for Alleged Improper Conduct.

The Classis of the Reformed Dutch Church of Long Island met in the First Reformed Dutch Church in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, for the purpose of trying Rev. WILLIAM ENYARD, pastor of the North Reformed Dutch Church, on the charge of conduct unbecoming a minister of the Gospel. The attendance was very large, and a great deal of interest was manifested.

Rev. Mr. VAN BUREN called the meeting to order, and invoked the Divine aid in the investigation about to be commenced, to the end that justice and truth might come from it.

Rev. Dr. WEST was chosen as presiding officer.

After calling the list of the classis, the Chairman stated the object of the meeting, when the following charges and specifications were read:

1. In saying publicly in the lecture-room of the Church, in presence of several members, that he could continue to preach, and the Consistory could not put him out.
2. In not being at home when the Consistory called on him.
3. In telling the Consistory that he felt like the man spoken of in the Bible, who in going down to Jericho, fell among a "hard set."
4. In refusing, after becoming reconciled with the Consistory, to announce the fact from the pulpit.
5. In calling a meeting of the young people of the Church for the purpose of exciting them in his behalf.
6. In calling upon his people to stand by him against the Consistory.
7. In appearing in the Church on more than one occasion with a lighted segar.
8 and 9. In failing to call on sick persons when requested to do so.
10. In having been intoxicated on several occasions.

Mr. PRINCE moved that the specifications, with the exception of the ninth and tenth, be dismissed as frivolous.

A discussion ensued, and it appeared that nearly all were agreed that the specifications, with the above exceptions, were not of sufficient weight to be considered. The motion was carried.

The ninth charge was then taken up, and Messrs. WILLIAM GEORGE, a member of the Consistory; CHARLES PIERSON, a member of the Church, and BENJAMIN WOOD, Jr., and Elder, all testified to several cases where Mr. ENYARD had been invited to attend to sick persons, and failed to do so, except in three instances.

Mr. William Charters sworn: I am member of the North Reformed Dutch Church; have been an Elder for the past two years; was in the lecture-room on the evening of May 18, 1867; a number of the other members of the church were present as well as the accused; the pastor used violent language to a lady; his language was utterly regardless of the people around him; matters connected with the Consistory were mentioned, tending to show that there was a wide difference between the Consistory and himself; the language surprised me, and I thought he was off his balance; he was standing on the other side of the piano from me; I could smell his breath, and it was tainted with liquor; with reference to the Consistory he said he could get get them together; he was disgusted with the whole matter, and would seek another place; he exclaimed, "I can preach—I can get my salary, and you can't get me out;" Elder Bailey and myself expressed our mutual surprise at the condition of our pastor.

The meeting then took a recess, and on reassembling,

Mr. Charters was recalled—The language uttered by me was not calculated to excite anger.

Edward Bailey, an Elder, testified that the manner of the accused was excited, and his breath smelled of liquor, and he thought he was under its influence; he said, "I can get my salary, and you can't turn me out."

The meeting then adjourned until this morning.

The Distillery Fire—Losses and Insurances.

Some further information has been obtained regarding the origin of the destructive fire in Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, near First-avenue, on Wednesday night, as well as a clearer idea of the actual losses sustained, and the insurances upon the property. It appears that one of the workmen employed in the distillery, named JAMES MURRAY, attempted to draw off a quantity of spirits from one of the tanks by the dangerous light of a globe railroad lamp, when the vapor communicated with the flame and ignited, causing an explosion, burning MURRAY severely about the hands and face, and setting fire to the building. The careless workman escaped into the street and was taken to the Bellevue Hospital, where he remains under treatment, though not dangerously injured. The entire building Nos. 322, 324, 326, 328 and 330 East Twenty-sixth-street, was owned by ISAAC BOEHN and used by him (excepting the ground floor and basement of Nos. 322 and 324) as a rectifying distillery. The other portion of the building was occupied, as already stated, by R. A. CUNNINGHAM as a bonded warehouse for the reception of whisky. Mr. BOEHN states that he had 2,000 barrels of alcohol and whisky in his distillery and 1,500 in the warehouse, on which tax had been paid, thus making his loss on stock fully $400,000, upon which there are the following insurances: Rutgers, $2,500; Boatman's Fire and Marine, of Cincinnati, $2,500; St. Marks, of New-York, $2,500; Hamilton, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Farmers, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Merchants, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Stuyvesant, of New-York, 1,250; Hope, $1,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Tradesmen, of New-York, $2,000; Bowery, $2,000; Union, of Baltimore, $2,500; Eureka, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Merchants and Mechanics, of Baltimore, $2,500; Liverpool, London and Globe, $25,000; Greenwich, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $2,000; Adriatic, $3,000; making a total of $71,750. The loss sustained by Mr. BOEHN on building and machinery is estimated by him at $115,000, insured as follows: Commonwealth, $2,500; American, of Baltimore, $2,500; State, of Jersey City, $2,000; Washington, of Baltimore, $2,500; United States, of Baltimore, $3,000; Mechanics and Traders, $5,000; Germania, $2,500; United States, of New-York, $1,500; Peoples, of Middletown, Conn., $2,000; City, of Providence, R. I., $1,000; Lennox, $2,500; Commonwealth, $2,500; Exchange, $1,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $5,000; Williamsburgh City, $2,500; Germania, $2,500; Mechanics', of Brooklyn, $2,500; Kings County, $2,500; Knickerbocker, $1,500; New-Amsterdam, $1,000; making a total of $48,090, on an aggregate insurance on building and contents of $119,750. The Kentucky Bourbon Whisky Company had 300 barrels of whisky stored in the warehouse valued at $60,000, only partially insured. The other losses have already been enumerated.

The Sunday Law.

At a meeting held yesterday of those in favor of sustaining the Excise Law, and especially the Sunday clause, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all good citizens are in duty bound to sustain the authorities in the enforcement of our constitutional law, and as the present Excise Law has been pronounced constitutional by the Court of Appeals, it becomes the duty of the authorities to enforce it and duty of citizens to sustain them in such action.

Resolved, That any portion of our citizens, whether native or adopted, who strive to break down this or any other constitutional law by appeals to prejudice, by violent opposition to official acts, by arousing sectarian feelings, or by any other means that is calculated to bring the officers of the law into odium, merit and should receive the condemnation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That a quiet Sabbath is one of the institutions American citizens of all faiths and creeds believe in and are in favor of, and we pledge ourselves to do all we can in favor of sustaining that institution.

Board of Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen at 2 P. M. yesterday, Alderman LOEW presiding, a resolution giving permission to the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks in Sixty-third-street from First to Third avenues was referred to the Committee on Streets. A remonstrance from Mr. WM. B. ASTOR against paving Thirty-third-street between Madison and Fifth avenues with Nicolson pavement, and expressing a preference for the Belgian pavement, was referred to the Committee on Streets. The Board adjourned to Monday at 2 P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY BY A TAILOR.

DANIEL LYNCH, 27 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a tailor, living at No. 31 Rose-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, and arraigned by him before the Court on a charge of having effected a burglarious entrance into the clothing store of WILLIAM HEIST, No. 20 Frankfort-street. It appears that the accused gained access to the store on the night of the 13th inst. by means of a false key, and carried off $130 worth of clothing and a pocket-book containing $30 in cash. When arrested the empty pocket-book was found in LYNCH'S possession and fully identified by the owner. The prisoner denied his guilt despite the strong evidence against him, professing to be able to prove innocent possession of the wallet and an *alibi*. He was committed for trial by the magistrate in default of $2,000 bail.

AN OLD FRIEND IN A NEW ROLE.

The readers of the TIMES may remember that a paragraph appeared in these reports to the effect that a man giving the name of WILLIAM FRANCIS MEHADY appeared in the Court-room about a month ago and made a complaint against a respectable dealer in ready-made clothing, at No. 310 Bowery, when he stated that he had been robbed in that store of $310 in cash, which he had received from his former employer, who lived at No. 310 State-street, Troy. The magistrate considered this "three hundred and ten" story a very complicated one, and an examination was accordingly held. During his cross-examination the complainant made several inconsistent statements, each contradicting its predecessor. Further investigation by the Police led to the discovery that the prisoner was a swindler of the most pitiful description, and several of the residences he had given were proven to have no existence on the map of New-York. The complaint was therefore dismissed, and the magistrate suggested to the accused that he institute proceedings against MEHADY for perjury. For some unexplained reason this course was not taken, and the officials of the Court were yesterday surprised by the advent of this same MEHADY in the guise of a prisoner on a charge of grand larceny. He was arraigned before the magistrate by Officer O'ROURKE, of the Fifth Precinct, and gave the name of JOHN HENRY. It appeared by the evidence that the prisoner roomed with one MICHAEL NOLAN, at No. 56 Watts-street, and that during the temporary absence of his room-mate MEHADY *alias* Henry gathered up the clothing, pawn-tickets, gold rings and sundry other articles, the aggregate value of which is about $90, and then absconded. He was arrested soon after in Greenwich-street, and in possession of his miscellaneous plunder. When examined on the charge, the prisoner confessed his guilt, and was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He says he is a native of Swanton, Vt., and 22 years of age.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

The affidavit of JAMES COLBERT, No. 541 Sixth-avenue, sets forth that on Wednesday afternoon, a lad named JOHN MCCAFFREY, residing at No. 522 West Twenty-seventh-street, was shot by HENRY BURT. The circumstances appear to be that BURT occupies a portion of the premises No. 541, which are used as a shop for plumbing purposes, and that MCCAFFREY was employed there as an apprentice to the plumbing business. On Wednesday, BURT placed a pistol in a box in the store, in such a manner that whoever should attempt to open the box would receive the contents of the pistol, and acknowledged to COLBERT his design of thus shooting the lad MCCAFFREY. During the afternoon the boy did attempt to remove the cover of the box, and the pistol answered the expectations formed of it by lodging a ball in the leg of MCCAFFREY, below the knee. The boy was taken home and his wound attended, and BURT being arrested, was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted by his infernal machine.

PERILS OF AN OPEN WINDOW.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE HEIKEL, residing at No. 16 West Nineteenth-street, incautiously laid her pocket-book on the sill of the front area window, which was raised. A street urchin, 15 years of age, named EUGENE O'HARA, espied the article, leaped the railing, seized it and ran off. He was soon captured, however, and was committed for trial at the Special Sessions on a charge of petit larceny.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

The very lengthy affidavit of ALEXANDER GRANT, Jr., of No. 30 Broad-street, sets forth, as material facts, that some days ago one EDWARD T. BLANCHARD, a druggist doing business at No. 200 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, came to him and requested the loan of $900, offering as security for the loan certain bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company, which were then hypothecated with another person for the sum of $1,000. BLANCHARD represented that with the $900 he could obtain the bonds and would deliver them to GRANT if that amount was advanced. GRANT agreed to make the loan, and in company with BLANCHARD went to the office of the person who held the bonds, where GRANT paid over the money, and instead of the bonds being given to him, they were handed to a person named RUSH, who refused to give them to GRANT, as did also BLANCHARD when GRANT preferred the request. GRANT, feeling that he had been defrauded, preferred a complaint against BLANCHARD for obtaining money by trick and device, which BLANCHARD, denying his guilt, gave bonds in the sum of $1,500 to answer.

THE SWINDLE IS SMALL BUT IS SURE.

HENRY LIFFMAN, No. 220 West Twenty-second-street, called at the Intelligence-office of MICHAEL HERZ, No. 274 East Houston-street, his particular want being an experienced German cook. HERZ had the article, and would produce it on the payment of $3. LIFFMAN agreed to the terms, and thereupon HERZ paraded a German woman as the thing his customer was in search of. Inquiries made and answered, and a careful scrutiny into the antecedents of the woman satisfied LIFFMAN; he paid the $3, and bore his acquisition home in triumph. The next morning the cook departed, carrying all her experience with her, and LIFFMAN was left cookless. During the day HERZ sent a polite note, saying in courtly phrase that the woman declined the engagement. LIFFMAN called and demanded his $3, but that not being in HERZ'S line, that gentleman peremptorily declined, whereupon LIFFMAN charged him with obtaining money by trick and device—and, he might have added, a stale and shallow one at that—and HERZ was committed in default of $500 to explain the matter in the Court of Special Sessions.

AN UNPROFITABLE VISITOR.

OWEN FINNEGAN, on Wednesday afternoon, made a friendly call upon CATHARINE TUCKER in her room at No. 4 James-street, and while there combined business with pleasure by adroitly picking her pocket of a silver watch. Immediately after FINNEGAN'S departure CATHARINE discovered her loss, followed the visitor into the street and had him arrested. A search of his person eventuated in the stolen watch being found in the leg of his boot and for his committal to answer for the larceny.

MINOR CASES.

ISAAC DUFFEY and ROBERT ADOLPH, by committing each of them a very petit larceny, succeeded in getting themselves committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.—About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of the five-story brick building No. 225 William-street, which is occupied entirely by SALOMON & DE FRECE, wholesale dealers in whalebone and rattan. The firemen worked well and succeeded in confining the flames to the cellar and the front of the building, despite the difficulty they encountered from the fact that all of the floors were closely packed with large quantities of rattan. The loss occasioned on stock by fire and water is estimated at $10,000, upon which there is an insurance of $18,000 in the Firemen's, Commonwealth, Citizens' and Sterling Insurance Companies. The building is owned by F. HEPPENHEIMER, who sustains a loss of $2,000, insured for $10,000 in the Commerce of Albany, Star, Relief and Bowery of New-York. The fire originated from a workman named PHILIP AUER going into the cellar with a lighted candle to fasten the top of a barrel of benzine, when an explosion followed. AUER fortunately escaped uninjured. Mr. DE FRECE happened to be on an upper floor and escaped suffocation with great difficulty. Mr. HEPPENHEIMER, who owns the building, is a lithographer and printer and occupies the building erected on the North William-street front of the lot, and as the cellar under both buildings is a continuous one, the latter building was at one time considered in great danger. Mr. HEPPENHEIMER sustained a slight loss on this building by water.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE.—Among the vessels in the lower quarantine is the steamship *Raleigh*, which arrived yesterday. She was detained by the Health Officer, and will be required to discharge cargo in quarantine. Permission has been given, however, for the passengers, about sixty in number, to proceed, but they have encountered an unexpected difficulty, owing to the refusal of the Collector of the Port to allow their baggage to be inspected until the vessel comes up. Heretofore the Collector has assigned one or more inspectors for duty under quarantine, by whom the baggage has been examined; it is said that he has now given orders that no baggage shall be inspected or landed from a vessel while under quarantine. The passengers are unwilling to leave the steamer without it, and the result, if this order is enforced, will be to detain them on board until the vessel rides out her period of quarantine, which will be several days. The Health Officer's plea is that the vessel cannot be properly cleansed or fumigated while the passengers and their baggage remain on board.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the Ward's Island Hospital, over the body of BRIDGET MEARA, who committed suicide in the lunatic asylum by hanging herself. It appeared in evidence that deceased was admitted to the institution about a month ago, that she tore up a piece of her dress and made an impromptu rope with the same, and then hung herself to the bars of the window where she was confined. Life was extinct when the discovery was made. GEO. FORD, M. D., resident physician, testified that deceased had been laboring under hypochondria, and subsequently relapsing into a religious mania with a suicidal tendency. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 24 years of age.

FOUNDLINGS.—BETSY NICHOLSON, an old Scotchwoman, was accosted in the Catharine-street Ferry-house yesterday morning by a strange woman, who requested her to hold an infant while she stepped out on an errand. The poor old creature accepted the trust, and discovered after a long delay that the child had been abandoned. Mrs. NICHOLSON handed the little waif over to the Police, when it was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities.....Officer TIECHMAN, of the Twentieth Precinct, also discovered a female infant, about a month old, in the ladies' waiting-room of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, in Thirtieth-street, it having been abandoned. The infant was sent to the same destination.

TESTIMONIAL TO REV. FATHER HECKER, OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.—Several of the parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, in Fifty-ninth-street, made up a purse of $2,500 to be presented to Rev. Father HECKER previous to his departure for Europe, which takes place on Saturday next. The presentation was made last evening. The committee, consisting of Messrs. PETER LYNCH, MICHAEL MCKEAN, JAMES MCDONALD, T. G. HALPIN and others, waited upon the reverend gentleman at his residence and handed him the purse. Mr. MICHAEL MCKEAN made the presentation speech, to which Father HECKER responded, thanking the donors for their generous gift.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2.—The Summer reception of Grammar School No. 2 (N. P. HENDERSON, Principal of boys school, and MATILDA MOSHER, of the girls school) took place yesterday. A very large number of visitors were present. The exercises consisted of songs, solos and duetts by the pupils. Addresses were made by Messrs. COLLINS, WARDELL and TICE. A large number of certificates were distributed to the most worthy scholars. The exercises were quite interesting. The order and discipline, in the words of one of the speakers, reflected much credit on the Principals and their assistant teachers.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Viscount de Valcourt, France; Gen. T. Kilby Smith, U. S. A., and Gen. Tilghman, Maryland, are at the Astor House. Lord March, England; Gen. Eaton, Washington; G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Capt. Molgrave, British army, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. H. H. Baxter, Vermont; Hon. L. S. Trimble, Kentucky; Hon. A. B. Cornell, Ithaca, and Hon. G. B. Senter, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Geo. Francis Train is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. M. Marvin, M. C., is at the New-York Hotel.

REVENUE SEIZURES.—The following seizures were made yesterday for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue Law: Coal-oil distillery; belonging to D. O. KETCHUM, located in Smith-street, near Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn; rectifying establishment of A. WUNSTERCAST, No. 75 Robinson-street; seventy-four barrels at No. 96 North Moore-street, for not being properly branded; fifty-five barrels of whisky and four half-barrels, the property of H. J. RANGS, No. 94 Greenwich-street.

BALL-PLAYING IN THE STREETS.—A few days ago a lady was struck in the breast by a ball thrown by a colored man with such violence that she fainted. Surely it is the duty of the Police to arrest persons so misusing the public thoroughfares. A week ago some carmen and others were indulging in a game of ball in Fulton-street. In the City Hall Park it has become a perfect nuisance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of Nos. 332, 334 and 336 Fulton-street, near the junction of Court-street, occupied by Messrs. FARISCH & SALUMIA as a daguerreotype gallery. The flames originated in what is called the dark room, and but for the promptness of the firemen would have extended throughout the entire building. The fire was, however, confined to the floor where it originated. The second floor is occupied by JAMES THOMPSON, tailor, and E. H. CRAIG, sewing-machines. The first floor of No. 332 is occupied by J. BALL, merchant tailor; No. 334 by Mr. BASSLER, hatter, and No. 336 by JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS, hatter, whose damage was caused entirely by water. The losses are about as follows: FARISCH & SALUMIA, $1,000, insured; Messrs. BASSLER and WILLIAMS about $500 each—the latter is insured in the Montauk and Phœnix Companies; Mr. CRAIG'S loss amounts to about $800; insured in the Home, National and other Companies. All the damage occasioned, except on the upper floor, was done by water, the building having been flooded to the depth of some six inches. The buildings belong to the Bowen estate, and were erected by Mr. LITCHFIELD, who holds them on a lease. They were damaged to the extent of about $2,000; supposed to be insured. While three firemen were in the act of ascending a ladder it broke in two, precipitating them to the sidewalk; none of them were seriously injured.

MINOR ITEMS.—A lad aged 14, named OWEN DONOHUE was arrested yesterday afternoon and brought before Justice DAILEY on the charge of stealing three meerschaum pipes, valued at $3 50, and $1 10 in currency, from the store of WILLIAM MAHERS, No. 51 Grand-street, E. D. The property was found on the prisoner, and he was remanded.... MARY HAMILTON, aged about 60 years, was arrested on a charge of burglary, in having entered the house of Mrs. ISABELLA LEITCH, No. 269 First-street, E. D., and carried away a silk dress. Justice DAILEY held her for examination this morning....A servant named MARIA CUNNINGHAM in the employ of Mrs. SHREVES, of No. 27 South Second-street, E. D., was yesterday morning charged before the same Justice with having stolen the sum of $80 from her employer. The hearing of the case was adjourned.... The man GALLAGHER who recently committed an assault on Officer NICHOLSON, injuring his thumb, was yesterday fined $12 by Justice DAILEY, for intoxication, and remanded to jail to answer for the assault.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The male pupils of this school, connected with St. Mary's Church, gave an exhibition last evening at the Masonic Temple. The programme was varied with singing, dialogue, declamation, &c. After an entertaining piece called "the Speculators," premiums were distributed to the most meritorious scholars. The music was furnished by St. Mary's Band, under the leadership of Prof. HESSION.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING, E. D.—This body met last evening at Fireman's Hall, to investigate the charges of Hose Company No. 3 against Engine Company No. 2, for running the engine into the hose-carriage, on the 4th inst. After hearing testimony the decision of the Board was reserved.

NEW-JERSEY.

RETURN OF THE HOBOKEN QUARTET CLUB—GRAND RECEPTION TO-NIGHT.—The Hoboken Quartet Club, the winners of the second prize at Philadelphia, arrived home at 7:30 o'clock last evening. It had been arranged to give them a grand reception by the German citizens of Hoboken, but owing to the storm the affair was postponed to this evening at 9 o'clock, at which time there will be a procession, fireworks, illuminations, &c. Upon arriving at the ferry the Club was welcomed by a large number of citizens, and a salute was fired by a section of the Hudson County Artillery. A band of music was in waiting, and escorted the Club to their headquarters at Korber's Hotel, opposite Odd Fellows Hall. Soon after the members of the Harmonia and Concordia Singing Societies came in a body and tendered their congratulations to the successful competitors for prizes. The headquarters of the Club and the Napolean Hotel were illuminated throughout, and many of the houses along Washington-street made a fine show of Chinese lanterns.

ARREST OF AN IMPOSTOR.—A genteel-appearing man, giving his name as IRA H. WIGGINS, was arraigned in the Jersey City Police Court yesterday on suspicion of being an impostor. On his person was found a subscription paper asking donations for the Baxter-street Union Mission Sunday-school, to which was attached a certificate purporting to have been signed by F. BROWN, Pastor of Forsyth-street M. E. Church, New-York. The subscription list contained the real or fictitious signatures of H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., A. S. BARNES & CO., WILSON G. HUNT, JAY COOK & CO., and many others. Yesterday Detective NUGENT, who made the arrest, called on Rev. F. BROWN, the reputed author of the certificates, who denied any knowledge of them. The prisoner will be detained at the Station-house during to-day (Friday) for identification by parties who may have been swindled.

PROPOSED BOULEVARD.—Quite a number of the prominent citizens of Hudson County met by special invitation at the City Hall, in Jersey City, on Wednesday night, to consider the project of opening a grand drive from Bergen Point to the Bergen County line—some 12 miles in length. Mayor GOPSILL presided. It was estimated that a road at least 150 feet wide, on the brow of the hill, would cost about $600,000. All present were favorable to the project, and the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to draft a bill for the appointment of a Commission by the next Legislature to carry the project into practical effect. It is proposed that the road will be graded and paved in the most approved manner, and that a police force be stationed from one end to the other. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon Mrs. EDWARD ROLL was found lying dead on the floor at her residence, No. 300 Gotthart-street. In the morning she did her household work as usual, and was seen outside of the door by the neighbors as late as 9 o'clock A. M. It appears that Mrs. ROLL had an attack of fever and ague on Monday, and when stricken down is supposed to have had a severe attack of the same disease. The County Physician, Dr. DODD, being called, made an examination, and gave it as his opinion that the woman had been seized with paroxysms during an attack of fever and ague, and died during its cold stage. An inquest was not deemed necessary.

BREVITIES.—The sum of $70,000 is to be expended in grading and improving the streets of Orange....The body of FRANK VINCENZ, who was drowned at Newark, at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, was recovered yesterday....The funeral of the late SIDNEY M. BURNETT, of Newark, took place yesterday afternoon.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning PETER WEISS, a night scavenger, was arrested in Newark, on a charge of committing an atrocious assault on his wife. The wife of the accused had been struck by him with a stone, inflicting a very severe wound on the head. He was held to bail for trial.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY ORGANIZATION.—Gov. WARD has authorized A. D. HAMILTON, of Jersey City, late First Lieutenant Second New-Jersey Cavalry, to raise a battalion of volunteer cavalry, to be attached to the State Rifle Corps.

AN AMERICAN KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.—Among the many who have been the recipients of medals and honors at the Exhibition at Paris, none stand so high on the list as the celebrated inventor and manufacturer of sewing-machines, ELIAS HOWE, Jr. The Emperor, who shows a tact and discrimination in these matters that do credit to both his head and heart, has made Mr. HOWE a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and the jury on Sewing-machines, who had the task of testing and awarding prizes for excellence, unanimously decided that Mr. HOWE was not only entitled to great honors as the inventor of the sewing-machine, but that he carried off the palm as a manufacturer as well; and to him was awarded, accordingly, the first of the only two gold medals assigned to this class. The numbers who have called on Mr. HOWE at his office, No. 64 Regent-street, to offer their congratulations, prove that many beside the Emperor and the jury acknowledge the justice of the claim.—*The Courier, London, England.*

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 18.

FLOUR firm and scarce. WHEAT—Sales of No. 1 Red at $2 45, choice Kentucky White $2 60. CORN unchanged. OATS firmer and in good demand at 83c. for No. 1 in bulk. RYE firm at $1 30, the supply is light. COTTON firm but quiet at 23c. for Middling. WHISKY steady at 30c. MESS PORK firm at $23; there was but little demand and good brands were not offered at $23 as a rule. BULK MEATS active; sales of 76,000 lbs. at 10c. for Shoulders, 12c. for Sides and 13c. for Clear Sides, closing strong and higher. BACON firm and higher prices asked generally; sales 100 hhds. at 11½c. for Shoulders, 13¼c. for Clear Rib and 14¼c. for Clear Sides. HAMS firm at 21c. for Sugar Cured. LARD dull at 12½c. and no demand. CHEESE dull at 12c. BUTTER dull for Common at 12c.@14c.; good is firm at 16c.@18c. EGGS 16c., the supply is light. Gold 138⅛@138¾, closing firmer. Exchange dull.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 18.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT dull at an advance of 3c@4c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 71@$2 75, regular. CORN firm at 83c.@83½c. for No. 1, and 79c.@80c. for No. 2, closing at 83½c.@83¾c. for No. 1. OATS opened at an advance of 4c.@5c., but declined and closed quiet at 63c. for No. 2. RYE, $1 10@1 11 for No. 2, in store. BARLEY flat and nominal. MESS PORK, $22 50@$22 75. LARD firm at 12¼c.@12¾c. CATTLE moderately active at $6@$7 50 for fair to good shipping. LIVE HOGS firm at an advance of 10c.@15c.; good to choice Smooth, $6 60@$6 80. SHEEP dull at a decline of 10c.@15c.; sales at $3 25@$3 80. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 176,000 bushels Corn, 85,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 18.

COTTON—Some inquiry from spinners; Low Middling Uplands 24c. and good Ordinary 23c. COFFEE—Sales 800 bags of damaged Rio, in bond, at 10¾c., gold; Prime, 18½c.@18¾c., duty paid. FLOUR dull; high grades of Extra and Family declined 50c. per bbl. WHEAT—Receipts improving; prices declined 10c.@15c.; prime to choice Red $2 70@$2 75, and good $2 50@$2 55. CORN dull; White, $1 16@$1 18; Yellow, $1 14@$1 16. OATS declining; sales at 97c.@$1 for Old, on the spot, and 95c. offered for Old to arrive; the first lot of New brought 90c. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS less active but very firm; Bulk Shoulders 11¼c. Bacon Shoulders, 12¼c.; Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.@14¾c. LARD, 12¾c.@13c. for City. MESS PORK held at $24.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 18.

FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13@$13 50 for Red Winter; $14 for White, and $15@$15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT—Market quiet and easier; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN and other grains inactive. CORN MEAL $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts $22@$25, and Shipstuffs $27@$30 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, 10c. and Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 70c., to Albany, 50c., and to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—326,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—16,000 bushels of Corn and 1,734,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 18.

TOBACCO active; Lugs $3@$5; common and medium Leaf $6@$12; Fillers, $6@$25; Black Wrappers, $12@$17; Good and Bright Leaf, $30@$65. Low middling COTTON dull at 20c. HEMP firm; choice undressed $1 60@$1 80; dressed $2 85. FLOUR firm at $10 67½@$11 for new extra; $13 25@$14 75 for choice and fancy. WHEAT advancing; prime new, $2 20@$2 35; choice $2 32½@$2 45. CORN quiet at 90c.@$1 08. OATS firm. PROVISIONS firm; MESS PORK, $23 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 14c.; Shoulders, 11¼c.; plain Hams, 16c.@17¾c; Sugar Cured Hams, 18½c.@19c. LARD, 12½c. for extra choice tierce, and 13c. for keg. WHISKY firm at $2@$2 05.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 18.

FLOUR steady; sales 300 bbls., in lots, No. 1 Spring at $11 50; round lots do. would bring $11. WHEAT dull and scarce; No. 2 Milwaukee by the boat load would bring about $2 15. CORN dull; only sales reported of 8,500 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 90c., closing weak. OATS in fair demand; sales 1,300 bushels No. 2 Western at 70c., and 4,500 bushels do., to arrive, at 70c. RYE nominal. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. BARLEY nominal at $1 15 for Canada delivered. FREIGHTS quiet; 11½c. on Corn to New-York. RECEIPTS—Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Flour, 200 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 113,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 18.

COTTON quiet and firm; sales 850 bales. Low Middling 23½c.@24c. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged, with light transactions. FLOUR quiet; Superfine $10 75, Choice $18 50. CORN quiet but firm; Yellow and Mixed $1 25@$1 30, White $1 40. OATS firm at 95c. PORK quiet at $24 50. LARD active; Prime tierce 13¼c., keg 14c. BACON firm but unchanged. Gold 139¾. Sterling 151@154. New-York Sight Exchange ⅝ ⅌ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 18.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $11@$12; Country Double Extras, $10 25@$10 75; Extras, $9 50@$10. WHEAT dull at $2 23 for No. 1; $2 06 for No. 2; $1 81, for No. 3. and $1 15@$1 20 for Rejected. OATS firmer at 63c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 82c. for No. 1 old. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 18.

TOBACCO—Sales 162 hhds. at $3@$5 for Medium Leaf. FLOUR—Low grades are nominal; No. 2 New, $12 50@$13. WHEAT, $1 75@$2. CORN—Shelled and delivered, $1@$1 05. OATS in bulk, 85c. MESS PORK, $23 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c., packed; Fancy Hams, 2[illegible]c. LARD in tierces, 12¾c. COTTON firmer, but unchanged. SUGAR firm; New-Orleans, 14½c.@15½c. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 30c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 18.

COTTON steady, at 26c. for Middling Uplands, and 27c. for Middling Orleans. FLOUR dull; superfine, $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT firmer; sales 1,500 bushels new Red, at $2 70, and old at $2 80. RYE, $1 60. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 13; Mixed Western, $1 10. OATS declined; sales at 90c. WHISKY, in bond, 30c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 18.

COTTON firm at 23c.@23½c.; exports, 668 bales; receipts, 540 bales. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine $9 50@$10. CORN—Yellow, $1 10@$1 15. OATS, $1@$1 02. PORK, $25@$25 50. BACON, 15c.@15½c. for Clear Sides. LARD 14½c.@15c.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, July 18.

The OIL market is active; Sperm firm at $2; sales during the week 1,828 bbls., understood at $2 ⅌ gallon. Whale Oil firmly held at 75c., 70c. offered; sales 1,150 bbls. at 65c.@70c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 18.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; new Amber $2 50. CORN dull and nominally 87c. for No. 1, and 81½c. for No. 2. OATS firm but scarce at 73c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 18.

COTTON—Middling, 23c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE advanced and firm at 51½c. RESIN steady; sales at $2 70@$5 50. TAR firm at $3 85.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, July 18.

COTTON—The market is more active; sales to-day 120 bales; Low Middling is quoted at 22½c. ⅌ lb.; receipts to-day 53 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, July 18.

COTTON closed firm; sales 550 bales; Low Middling 22c.; the stock on sale is light; receipts, 22 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 18.

COTTON improving; sales 135 bales; Middling, 23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 18.

COTTON active, but the light stock has restricted business; Middling, 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 510 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 18.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 52; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¼. Gold, 139¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

Every window in the house may be left open sufficient for ventilation. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant notice if any one is moved from its place. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 18—*In steamship Europe, from Havre and Brest*—E. de Merolla, Mr. Bair, Mr. Cespedes and two sisters, P. Facile, F. V. Zenner, J. Parrish, J. Cochran, Mr. Croney and family, N. Green, Mrs. Green, Miss Green, D. Jarvis, Mr. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson and child, Mr. De Coppet, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Kelly, Mr. Gouin, Mr. and Mrs. Blossom, Mr. Vatel, Moneuso Robinson and son, Gen. De Crano, Mr. and Miss Fowle, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, P. H. Ward, Mr. Sattler, Mrs. Clapp and child, Mr. Cavard, F. Koenig, H. Edwards, J. Haht, Mr. Sheeline, Al. Fries, Mrs. and Miss Meuriss, E. H. Guquet, Mr. and Miss Ferrero, R. Warcollier, Mr. Kling, Mr. Fouque, Mr Wallace, Mr. Coeftel, Mrs. Fayolle, Mr. Hue, Mrs. Pruesete, Mr. Posel, P. Arnaud, Mr. Larranaga, Holt Salvatore, Mr. Corwe, G. Milliam and brother, Mr. Tamin, Emile Manil r, Scott Milton, Mr. Adam, Mr. Lebon, Mr. Bertteans, Mrs. Glicka, Jacopo Marchetti, Miss Lebourgeois, Mr. Mosman, Miss Sartiges, Mr. Gueneaud, Miss M. Lynch, A. Levy, Mr. Ley.

JULY 17—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Horton, L. Jackson, Joseph Jackson, Miss A. Ludley, Claude Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Marshall, Rev. Mr. Haswell, Mrs. Haswell, Alfred Bailey, Mrs. A. Bailey, Mr. Greenbugh, Rev. Mr. Gifford, and 534 in the steerage.

In steamship Raleigh, from New-Orleans—Miss M. Maloney, J. O'Gorman, A. N. Calvin, C. Bissel, W. H. Fisher, A. Richards, Capt. S. Bowne, New-Orleans. From Havana—Mrs. D Ferrer, S. Yharra, Dr. Wilson, J. A. Sherman, Wm. Hoffmeitre, Mr. Vegner, J. F. Mills, W. Fradela, Mr. Morena and lady, Mrs. and three Misses Perovani, Miss Morales, S. Almirall and lady, J. B. Almirall, M. Dantes, Mrs. E. M. Taylor, C. Menocal, E. J. Allen, E. Freises, P. J. Lendra, N. Fontas, E. Cartile and brother, D. Mooney, L. Martin, M. Curenta, E. McGregor, R. Rodes, Mr. Wadsworth and lady, Mr. Morenos, three children and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 44 | Sun sets...... 7 27 | Moon rises... 9 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 11 | Gov. Island.10 00 | Hell Gate....11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Gen. McCallum, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand.

Steamer Comstock, Dake, Philadelphia, J. & M. Briggs.

Barks Louise Struve, (Brem.,) Weydmann, Bremen, E. Pavenstedt & Co.; Superb, (Norw.,) Wilson, Stettin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs B. F. Nash, Lancy, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Gondolier, (Br.,) Crane, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Udola, Whittemore, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Isis, Banhoff, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schooners O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; Myrover, Hughes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Alethea, Derickson, St. Martin's, W. I., B. J. Wenberg; Early Bird, Rogers, St. Augustine, Fla., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; S. E. Jayne, Russell, Cape Carnerval, Fla., N. L. McCready & Co.; Jos. Young, Wilson, Baltimore, G. H. Brewer; Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Urquehart, St. John, P. R., Peniston & Co; Carrie Wells, Lawson, Antigua, G. Wessels; D. Davidson, Ketchum, Portland, Me., Ferguson & Wood; John, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; F. Merwin, Hawkins, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; M. Kenny, Ogier, Philadelphia, Holyoke & Murray; Gen. Torbet, Johnson, Washington, N. C., C. H. Pierson; J. B. Small, (Br.,) Stevens, Havana, H. S. Vining; Sarah Bernice, Proder, Philadelphia, Holyoke & Murray; P. F. Brady, Brown, Hartford, Conn., M. Briggs & Co; Lyndon, Shackford, Eastport, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co. The N. brings as passengers the mate and six seamen of the schr. Talisman, recently wrecked at Antigua, West Indies, and who were brought to Norfolk by a U. S. gunboat.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans July 7, and Havana 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Europe, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre and Brest July 6, with mdse. and 83 passengers to George Mackenzie. No date, lat. 41 30, lon. 61 30, passed bark Helen Drummond, strg. S. E.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Francis King, Shaw, Eastport, Me., 90 hours, with barges New-York and Rescue in tow.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and Isle of Wight June 6, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. July 3, on the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schrs. Freeman, of Plymouth, with 1,000 quintals, and Delos, of do., 1,600 quintals fish. 13th, on George's Banks, schr. S. B. Miller, of New-London, with 130 halibut.

Ship City of New-York, Thomas, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. July 11, Peter Smith, seaman, of Rotterdam, was struck by the quarter-boat, and died from injuries received.

Bark Lillie M., Harlin, Fajardo, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Katie, Jayne, of and from St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. Hanford. July 12, during a squall, the K. was struck by lightning, which shivered the foreroyalmast and topgallantmast. Left no vessels.

Brig Sarah Harris, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Jones, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig Wilmington, (Br.,) Martell, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Lady Washington, (Br.,) Corrigan, Fredericton, N. B., 11 ds., with lath, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Manzanilla, Maguire, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Brig H. S. Porter, Frost, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Bridgeport, C. B., 22 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. John Elliot, Gilcrist, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ceresco, Smith, St. George, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. R. P. Reynard, (of Fall River,) Price, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Franklin, ——, Vinalhaven, with stone.

Schr. Mary, Thompson, Norwalk.

Schr. Tarbox, Pendleton, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Below.

Brig Beatrice, (Dan.,) from Rio Janeiro 50 days.—By pilot-boat Nettie, No. 20.

Ship Humboldt, from Hamburg, (supposed.)

Bark Garibaldi, from Rotterdam.

Brig Osprey, in the Lower Bay.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, Herman Livingston, Moneka, Fairbanks, Gen. McCallum, (not 17th,) Saratoga, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 18—Arr. steamer M. Sanford, from New-York; bark Meguntic ook from Baltimore; brigs Rachel, ——; Elvira, from Elizabethport. Below—Bark Moss Glen, from London.

CHARLESTON, July 18—Arr. schrs. L. H. Cady, from Baltimore; W. R. Beebe, from Boston. Sld. steamships Emily B. Souder, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18—Sld steamers Sappho, for New-York; Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The ram Dunderberg is still anchored off Staten Island, but will probably proceed to sea to-day.

The steamer Sylvan Stream has been raised and placed on the railway at Hunter's Point.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamers Monongahela and Saco were at St. Croix July 4, all well.

Spoken, &c.

Castilian—brig, from Cabarien for Portland, all well, July 10, Cape May bearing N. W. 60 miles distant.

John Johnson—schr., from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos, July 6, lat. 24 30, lon. 78 20.

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CHAMPION SAFES

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OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 244, July 18, 1867.
66, 74, 52, 71, 50, 37, 45, 20, 3, 70, 26, 32.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 245, July 18, 1867.
71, 64, 30, 28, 14, 46, 72, 22, 66, 35, 42, 74.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 254, July 18, 1867.
62, 22, 12, 70, 53, 55, 69, 31, 24, 65, 21, 46.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 255, July 18, 1867.
18, 71, 68, 62, 30, 53, 40, 34, 32, 65, 42, 75.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 437, July 18, 1867.
66, 46, 57, 30, 20, 21, 25, 36, 52, 8, 5, 10, 75.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 438, July 18, 1867.
30, 51, 42, 25, 60, 47, 10, 13, 57, 11, 78, 2.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 361, July 18, 1867.
20, 63, 35, 15, 3, 26, 72, 61, 39, 27, 12, 52, 47.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 362, July 18, 1867.
15, 26, 68, 43, 39, 16, 1, 8, 57, 64, 48, 37.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
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